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Mandela hospitalised for tests

JOHANNESBURG (R) — African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela was admitted to hospital Monday for routine tests, hospital officials said. Gordon Cohen, director of a private Johannesburg clinic, said Mandela was taken to hospital for a long-delayed check-up. "There is absolutely no cause for concern. It is a completely routine check-up," he told Reuters by telephone. Cohen said Mandela's release from hospital would depend on the results of the medical test, but colleagues of the ANC's deputy president said they expected him to be back home Tuesday. Mandela, 71, has worked non-stop since being released in February from a life jail term for plotting to overthrow white rule. Doctors have warned him to ease his punishing schedule, which has included two major foreign tours and many rallies and news conferences. So far he seems to have ignored their advice. Dr. Ahmad Kathrada, a close colleague, confirmed that Mandela's hospital visit was routine. Mandela is due to take a holiday this week to rest before a tour of European capitals next week.

Emergency Arab summit opens

Jordan needs support now, King tells Arab leaders

Iraqi leader renews warning to Israel, castigates U.S.

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

'Imminent danger threatens Jordan's national security and that of the entire Arab World'
'Abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine and forfeiting integral, indivisible pan-Arab security'

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday warned the Arab World of the threats inherent in Soviet Jewish immigration to Palestine and said Jordan lacked the resources to stand up to Israel alone and Arab support for the Kingdom should come now.

Addressing an extraordinary Arab summit, the King also said that the Baghdad gathering was the most critical and important conference of Arab heads of state to date.

"Our enemies do not differentiate between those with empty coffers and huge debts on the one hand, and those with enormous surpluses on the other," the King said. "We are all sitting on a powder keg which will explode one day."

"It is crystal clear that Jordan alone cannot withstand the Israeli threat," he told the summit, "called to counter the influx of Soviet Jews to Israel."

"Israel is plotting to change Jordan from a stronghold into a crack in the Arab front," he said. "We need your support now. Not tomorrow, not in the future."

The King said Jordan needed support for its armed forces to enable them to defend the Arab

frontline against Israel.

"We have reached a point where we cannot continue shouldering this responsibility without your support."

"We have exhausted all our material resources over and above the burden of our national debt," he said.

King Hussein warned the summit that "abandoning Jordan is abandoning Palestine."

The King told the opening session that abandoning Palestine means "forfeiting pan-Arab security."

King Hussein described the conference as the "summit of pan-Arab security," stressing the dangers facing the Israeli-occupied territory and "malicious and unwarranted campaigns" against Israel.

"He echoed Iraq's charges that Israel was 'entertaining a dream of expansionism,' and that the United States aids and supports the Jewish state's plans."

King Hussein said the Baghdad conference, attended by representatives of 19 of the Arab League's 21 members, was the most critical and important Arab summit to date.

"We are confronting all the dangers of Jewish immigration to

the occupied Arab territories, the malicious and unwarranted campaign which is currently being waged against Iraq and the sinister designs being hatched against Jordan, all as episodes of one series," he said.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's solidarity with Iraq in its war of words with Western nations critical of Baghdad's attempts to develop sophisticated military industries.

The King aired fears about the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, saying it was a plot to undermine Jordan.

"In whose place will those immigrants settle? and where will the Palestinian people be pushed?" he asked.

King Hussein said Israel was trying to forge a new role for itself in the post-cold war international order by seeking hegemony over the Middle East and its oil wealth.

"Are we going to remain spectators of these onerous developments while Israel, supported by the strongest country on earth, manipulates them to its advantage at our expense?"

The King said the entire Arab World was at risk unless Arab countries supported Jordan and

the Palestinian uprising.

"Jordan must not be kept weak in the face of Israeli expansionism," he said, urging the Arabs not to let their own differences overshadow the challenges facing the Arab World.

"The reality is far more bitter than I have described to you. It is more painful than what can and ought to be expressed," the Monarch said.

The King said he welcomed detente between the United States and the fundamental changes sweeping the Eastern bloc which will lead to the integration of East and West Europe.

But he stressed: "These positive implications should not be a source of total satisfaction to us, as we ought to remember our legitimate interests."

The Arabs, he said, were able in the past to capitalise on East-West rivalries.

But today "we are all facing a totally novel situation which necessitates that we stand together and rely on ourselves within the framework of a unified bloc, in order to maintain our existence, ensure our future and preserve our vital role in the world."

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Saddam Hussein Monday renewed his warning to Israel that Iraq would use "weapons of total destruction" against the Jewish state if it attacks Iraq with similar weapons.

President Hussein speaking at the opening session of an emergency Arab summit, said: "We declare that if Israel commits aggression and attacks, then we will hit back strongly."

"If Israel uses weapons of total destruction, then we will use weapons of total destruction against it and we will never give up Palestine," he said.

The Iraqi president, sniping at Washington's Middle East policies, said an Israeli attack would not be possible without support from U.S. imperialism.

"And I add the word 'imperialism' now, because I don't usually use the word 'imperialism', and that's after I read the U.S. State Department's note, which advised us against using the expression," he said.

He accused the United States of financing and encouraging "Israeli aggression and expansionism."

"The United States bears a basic and primary responsibility for the policy of aggression and expansion practised by the Zionist entity against the Arabs," he declared in Baghdad's ornate

conference centre.

"The Zionist entity would not be able to commit aggression and expansion territorially at the expense of the Arabs without the military might and political support of the United States," he said.

Hussein indirectly criticised Washington's suggestion in a memorandum to the summit that the Arabs refrain from linking the nuclear weapons issue with that of Iraq's production of chemical weapons.

He said: "Those who are mounting their unholy campaign against Iraq... are asked to apply the same morality to Israel's nuclear arsenal, the only such arsenal in the Middle East."

The U.S. State Department memorandum aroused Arab anger by telling the leaders to avoid "excessively ardent language," support direct Arab-Israeli peace negotiations and not renew their call for an international peace conference.

The 16-page memorandum, sent to the 21-member Arab League last week, also criticised Iraq for allegedly building up its stockpiles of biological and chemical weapons under a 1925 Geneva protocol.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's political advisor, Osama Al Baz, told reporters that Cairo was "against condemning

any power" unless its actions constituted "a direct threat to the national security of the Arab countries."

Nonetheless, many Arabs viewed the U.S. document as an attempt by Washington to dictate to the summit. That strengthened the hand of the hardliners and sharpened the recent downturn in U.S.-Arab relations.

The summit got under way at 12:15 p.m. (0915 GMT) after more than an hour's delay caused by the late arrival of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

Qaddafi flew in from Damascus where he spent 48 hours trying to convince Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to attend the conference, or at least, send an envoy to the meeting.

But Assad refused, and his country's seat at the conference complex remained vacant. Lebanon's seat also was empty.

Three other leaders failed to show up — King Hassan II of Morocco, President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and Sultan Qaboos of Oman. But they sent instead high-powered delegates.

Egypt's Mubarak told the summit: "The Arab message to the outside world should be humane and rational, in line with the values and concepts of the age."

He tried to allay fears that Soviet Jewish influx threatened

Arab security, one of the summit's main themes.

"I expect that the coming months will see a series of calculated steps to limit the negative effects of the emigration," Mubarak said. This impression had come from recent contacts with the U.S. administration," he added.

President Hussein also said Monday he hoped a recent exchange of letters with Iran's leaders would lead to permanent peace.

Iraq has sent two letters proposing ways to break the deadlock in peace talks since a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988.

"The latest initiative was an exchange of letters which we hope will lead to a direct and profound dialogue and then to a comprehensive peace," Hussein told the summit.

He said a peace pact should "establish the rights of everyone and make non-aggression a permanent policy, so that the door of evil is closed forever by building authentic relations between the (Arab) Nation and the peoples of (Iran)."

Tehran replied to the first letter from Hussein and Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said it showed "some signs" of good intentions.

Jordan confident that summit will produce commitment of assistance

From Lamis K. Andoni in Baghdad

JORDAN, which Monday demanded immediate political and financial support to overcome its economic crisis and confront the looming Israeli threats, is very optimistic and confident that the emergency Arab summit here will produce commitments of financial assistance from Arab states to support its steadfastness, according to senior Jordanian officials.

"We are not guessing this time," the official said. "Arab financial support for Jordan is forthcoming at this very summit. His Majesty's words could not have escaped the attention of the participants. Nor could anybody ignore what President Saddam Hussein told the summit," he stressed.

In a speech to the opening session of the summit earlier in the day, King Hussein urged

the summit and wealthy Arab states to face up to their responsibilities and immediately extend help to Jordan. The King's speech was viewed as the most candid and strongest ever, reflecting Jordan's frustration with the apparent reluctance of or delay by Arab states to extend immediate support to the Kingdom.

Summit sources said that Iraq was leading a pressure campaign on other Arab states to fulfill their pledges of financial assistance to Jordan undertaken at the 1979 Baghdad Arab summit and to undertake to extend regular assistance to the Kingdom. Under the 1979 pledges, Jordan was to receive a total of \$12 billion in the next 10 years from seven Arab states but the Kingdom received only a part of the amount pledged.

According to the sources, contacts were launched two days prior to the opening of the summit with the Gulf Arab states as well as

others to ensure a positive response to Jordan's needs. "The Gulf and some other Arab states showed understanding of Jordan's concerns," said one of the sources.

In his speech, the King said that abandoning Jordan was abandoning Palestine and any abandonment of Palestine means forfeiting of pan-Arab national security. He cited the massive influx of Soviet Jews to Israel and the Jewish state's designs to transform Jordan into a substitute homeland for the Palestinian people.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi told a gathering of Jordanian journalists here that the King explained "the reality of dangers we are living in today and affirmed that there is a real connection between the concept of Jordan's national security and Arab national security."

"Jordan, since 1967, was building its personal capabilities to be able to defend itself and its Arab brethren who have no direct borders with the Israeli enemy," Qasbi said. "Jordan suffered a lot for the sake of providing the minimum level of arms to defend itself, and

most of the time approval for Jordan's arms needs was conditional."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who presides over the summit, made what delegates described as an extremely important comment immediately after the King's speech in support of financial, economic and military aid for Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"I am sure that Palestinian President Yasser Arafat (Yasser Arafat) will make the same points made by His Majesty," President Hussein commented. Arafat was expected to deliver a strong speech later on Monday night, in which he was expected to express full support for Jordan's concerns and demand immediate financial aid for Jordan and the Palestinians.

In his comment President Hussein stressed Jordan's extremely important strategic position in the front line of the Arab World. Warning against abandoning Jordan and the Palestinians President Hussein gave a concrete example drawn from Iraq's war experience

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat calls for defence council action

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

PALESTINIAN leader Yasser Arafat Monday called for a meeting of the Joint Arab Defence Council to work out a joint strategy to confront Israel.

Addressing the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad, Arafat cautioned the Arab states that Israel was seeking to occupy more Arab territory to establish "greater Israel... from the Nile to the Euphrates..." and called for a meeting of the council, which groups the defence ministers of the Arab League, within a maximum period of one month to map out a joint strategy on the issue.

Addressing at a late-night closed session, Arafat said Israel, "encouraged by the United States, has launched a new aggression that aims at emptying Arab territories of their original inhabitants and settling Jewish emigrants in their place..."

"We are duty-bound to use all weapons, including sanctions — economic boycotts and political and psychological pressures — against countries, states, establishments and companies that participate in aggression against Arab territory," he said.

Conference sources said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a second letter in a week to the Arab conferees, promising he would raise the issue of Jewish emigration to Israel with President George Bush when the two meet in Washington Thursday.

A senior PLO official said Monday the PLO was determined to force a United Nations vote on a proposal to send U.N. observers to the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We want to present to the Security Council, a draft resolution calling for U.N. observers to be followed by U.N. troops," said Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Political Department, Reuters reported.

Egyptian proposal on use of chemical arms sparks row

From Lamis Andoni in Baghdad

AN EGYPTIAN proposal that the emergency Arab summit should adopt a resolution endorsing a treaty which bans the use of non-nuclear mass destruction weapons is stirring controversy at the summit, according to Arab officials. In the face of strong opposition from some Arab countries, however, the resolution is unlikely to be adopted by the Arab leaders meeting here.

Officials said that Iraq was staunchly resisting the proposal mainly "because it excludes Israel's nuclear arsenal." They said Iraq was particularly disturbed because while it had signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty there is no similar pressure on Israel to do so.

The officials told the Jordan Times that an American letter which was sent to the Arab League prior to the summit demanded that Iraq sign a treaty banning the use of non-nuclear mass destruction weapons, meaning chemical weapons, which Iraq has said it possesses.

The Arab countries which

support the Iraqi position say there are several reasons for opposing the Egyptian proposal. First, according to the Arab officials, such an issue will distract from the main issues facing the Arabs such as the Palestinian question, supporting the intifada and means to defend Arab national security. Secondly, Arab delegates argue such a treaty might obstruct Iraq's efforts to obtain advanced technological equipment to develop its abilities in various fields. Third, any such treaty would be by Israel to demand direct negotiations with and recognition from Arab states.

Arab political sources revealed that the Egyptian proposal reflected Egypt's initial undertaking to ease the tension between the West, particularly the U.S. and Iraq which was sparked immediately following President Saddam Hussein's warnings that Iraq would burn down half of Israel if the Israelis attacked with nuclear weapons.

In his speech Monday, President Hussein repeated warnings that he would hit back fiercely if "Israel attacked."

The Jordan Times has

learned that the summit was expected to endorse a resolution supporting Iraq's right to defend itself "through any means if it was attacked by Israel."

In his speech to the opening session, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak was consistent in his efforts to defuse the tension between Iraq and the West. But President Hussein seemed determined to defy American pressures. At one point in his speech Hussein departed from his written script to attack American imperialism. "I have not used that word for a long time, but I am deliberately inserting it because the Americans are demanding that we tone down our tone and exclude such a terminology," he said in defiance and to applause from delegates.

Some Arab countries also opposed the Egyptian proposal on technical grounds. "The Egyptians consulted no-one before shoring the proposal paper on the summit's agenda," said one Arab delegate. "Besides two logical reasons for opposing it, why should we go along with it at such a time and place?" the delegate said.

Bush: Gorbachev 'pretty darn strong'

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (AP) — President George Bush said Monday that he believes Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is "pretty darn strong" despite the widening economic crisis in the Soviet Union.

Bush, chatting with reporters before he took off for a final round of golf on his Memorial Day weekend vacation, said: "He has enormous problems, but it's not our business... to sort out the other person's economic problems. We've got some of our own."

"But it is our business to make clear to him what we can do and those things we can't do," said Bush, who will welcome Gorbachev to the White House Thursday for four days of summit talks on the future of Europe, arms control and other issues.

Asked if he agreed with Secret-

ary of State James Baker that Gorbachev is in more danger now than ever before of being overthrown, the president said, "I don't think that's my business to sort that out. I deal with the Soviet leader that's there in place coming to the United States to discuss these matters."

"This man has survived. I've given him, I think, appropriate credit for the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe," Bush said. "My own personal opinion is that he's pretty darn strong there."

Gorbachev went on Soviet Television Sunday night to appeal for calm in the face of panic buying triggered by Moscow's plans to double the prices of food and other goods.

Bush said he was not expecting any surprises from Gorbachev and had none of his own to bring to the table.

In an interview with Soviet Television released Sunday, Bush said "we've got big differences" with the Soviets over German unity and Lithuania that could impede the superpower summit.

But Bush voiced hope the summit would produce progress on strategic arms and conventional forces, as well as "a breakthrough of sorts on chemical weapons."

Bush and Gorbachev are to sign an agreement Friday to destroy chemical weapons and outline limits on cruise missiles, which have been an obstacle to agreement on a strategic nuclear weapons pact. U.S. and Soviet negotiators met in Washington Sunday to try to expand the agreement.

Bush acknowledged that Gorbachev "may be mad with me over some things." But he called the Soviet leader "the kind of

man you can talk very frankly with... I want to narrow the differences."

Bush was interviewed Thursday by Soviet television journalist Valentin Zorin.

Bush's National Security Adviser, Brent Scowcroft, said it would be impossible for the superpowers to sign an agreement banning long-range missiles although the two sides are making progress on negotiations.

But Scowcroft said arms control will not be the focus of the summit.

"The fundamental issues are talking about renaking the political map of Europe and also, secondarily, what is going on in the Soviet Union," Scowcroft said on the Sunday Television programme "This week with David Brinkley."

Pipe-bomb kills Israeli, injures 9 in Jerusalem

OCUPPED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A pipe bomb exploded in an outdoor market crowded with shoppers Monday, killing one Israeli and wounding nine other Israelis, police said.

A crowd of about 300 Israelis gathered near the scene, and dozens of them tried to attack young Palestinians who were detained by police, shouting "Death to the Arabs" and "Burn them, burn them."

In one incident, a crowd of about 25 Israelis surrounded a police van and pounded on the vehicle in an effort to get at one Arab who had been detained.

However, in other cases, stall owners sheltered Arab workers from the wrath of the crowd.

Stones were also hurled at journalists and one photographer was taken to a hospital after being punched and kicked by three watermelon vendors.

One of the 12 victims of the blast died in hospital.

At the police station near the market, a reporter saw three policemen armed with rifles standing guard over eight young Palestinians. The Arabs were kneeling and facing a wall.

The bombing occurred about 12 p.m. (0900 GMT) as Israelis shopped for fruit and vegetables. In Damascus, a Palestinian group claimed responsibility for the bomb.

Abdul-Hadi Nashash, spokesman for Fatah Uprising, said in a state-

ment a group member based in the occupied territories had planted a time-bomb in a bus and set it off in the market.

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Baker wants U.N. investigative team sent to occupied lands

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Sunday he wanted the United Nations to despatch an investigative team to the occupied Arab territories but denied that he favoured sending Security Council observers to the violence-torn areas.

In a television interview, Baker said Arab leaders must have "misunderstood" the U.S. position when they believed Washington supported Palestine Liberation Organisation demands for a Security Council observer team in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Baker said last week when he said Washington was willing to consider sending U.N. observers to the occupied territories, where 17 Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded in unrest since a deranged Israeli gunman killed seven Arab workers near Tel Aviv on May 20.

"The position we took... was that we would support an investigative mission sent by the Secretary General of the United Nations, to go check on the situation in the territories and report back," Baker said.

"That was our position yesterday and the day before yesterday. It will be our position when the United Nations Security Council reconvenes in New York next week and we hope that the government of Israel will support that position."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat urged the U.N. Security Council meeting in Geneva Friday and Saturday to send U.N. observers to the occupied areas. The United States voted against Security Council involvement.

Asked about reports from Arab leaders that he had agreed to send a mission from the Security Council to the occupied Arab territories, where Palestinians have been waging an anti-Israeli uprising for the past 29 months, Baker said:

"They must have misunderstood because that was not the policy action and decision we took in the State Department." The Security Council, perceived as having more clout than the General Assembly with the



Israeli troops fire teargas canisters to break up a demonstration by Palestinian youths.

United States, Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union as its members, met in Geneva so Arafat could avoid asking for a U.S. visa.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in a television interview Sunday, meanwhile ruled out allowing any U.N. observers into the territories, saying they would only raise tensions and harm prospects for peace.

U.N. observers "will bring only tensions. We don't need foreign military men to police the country, the area. We need peaceful talks. That only," Shamir said.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens seemed to go a step further, ruling out any U.N. delegations. "Israel will not agree to a mission of the United Nations which will come by virtue of a Security Council resolution or on behalf of it or to any U.N. delegation which will be connected with the subject of security in the

territories," Arens told the cabinet.

Shamir also tried to play down tensions in relations with the United States despite reports of a secret cable from the Israeli ambassador to Washington warning him that the Jewish state faced a severe crisis in ties with its closest ally.

Asked on ABC television if he would reconsider Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied Arab territories in light of U.S.-Israeli relations strained "almost to the breaking point," Shamir said:

"I don't think the situation is so difficult. I think he has to overcome the difficulties and sit down with patience to listen to each other, to try to understand the position of the various parties to the conflict, and to talk reasonably and look seriously for a solution that will be acceptable to both parties."

"After all, the United States government is not a party to the conflict. They are mediators. They are ready and willing to help the parties to come to an understanding. And we are ready to cooperate with the United States government," he said.

Israel's ties with Washington, which gives Israel over \$3 billion a year, have deteriorated since Shamir refused in March to accept Baker's proposals for peace talks with Palestinians.

Shamir, leader of a caretaker government, is now trying to put together a right-wing coalition and has not indicated any willingness to drop his opposition to the Baker formula.

Relations slipped further after Shamir's government admitted secretly funding a Jewish settlement in the Christian Quarter of Arab Jerusalem's walled Old City and then supported two new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

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Greece may free driver of truck carrying tubes

PATRAS, Greece (AP) — A prosecutor Monday proposed dismissing charges against a British driver whose truck contained a part for the alleged Iraqi super-gun, a court official said.

Prosecutor Antonis Mitis proposed that charges against Paul Ashwell, 26, be dismissed and his truck and trailer returned to him. A three-day panel of judges in this Western port city was expected to decide on the dismissal by next week, according to the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

It is almost certain that it will accept dismissal of the charges, following a report last week by an appeals court prosecutor who said there was no evidence that Ashwell knew what he might be was handling.

Ashwell was charged by Mitis and detained on April 21 after British authorities told Greek customs officials that a 30-ton steel tube on his truck could be part of a giant artillery piece ordered by Iraq. Mitis had accused Ashwell of knowingly transporting part of a weapon.

Ashwell was freed on bail on May 11 and ordered to remain in Patras while the charge against him was investigated.

The managing director of the British company that manufactured parts of the alleged gun, Walter Somers Ltd, has been charged in Britain with violating that country's arms embargo on Iraq.

Executives of other European companies are also being investigated in connection with the steel tubes. Iraq claims that they are only parts of a petrochemical plant and has demanded that Greece send to Iraq the tube impounded with Ashwell's truck.

Mitis proposed Monday that the tube be confiscated. Suspected parts of the alleged gun have also been found in Britain, Turkey, Italy and West Germany.

Ashwell was initially charged with "a distinct instance of transporting a rapid-firing weapon, at the level of criminal charges." The charges carry a minimum sentence of five years in prison.

The British Foreign Office has said that it believes Ashwell is innocent of all charges. After talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on May 16 in London, Greek Premier Constantine Mitsotakis assured reporters that it would take a few days for Greek justice to decide on Ashwell's case.

4 police officers injured in attack by extremists

CAIRO (AP) — A group of Muslim fundamentalists attacked a police bus in southern Egypt with incendiary bombs Sunday injuring four police officers, the Cairo daily Al-Akhbar reported.

It said a group of more than 15 Muslim extremists ambushed a bus carrying 10 police officers near a graveyard in Qena, 650 kilometres south of Cairo.

After using bombs, the extremists advanced toward the car with knives, chains and iron bars in an attempt to kill the officers who managed to overcome the surprise and fight back, forcing the extremists to flee, the paper said.

It said police forces began combing the area in search for the attackers. The four officers were taken to nearby hospital where three remained for further treatment while the fourth was discharged after receiving first aid.

The paper did not elaborate further on the conditions of those kept in the hospital or give further details.

Police arrested 35 members of the Muslim militant Jihad organisation in Qena ten days ago for taking to the streets in protest against security measures restricting their activities.

The state-owned Middle East News Agency said at the time that police arrested the Jihad members while heading for a village bearing sticks and chains to incite the villagers to join them in the march.

The Jihad organisation was charged with involvement in the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat and in a subsequent coup attempt.

Authorities have recently blamed the group for a series of clashes with police and attacks on churches in the southern towns of Assiut, Al-Minya and Fayoum in which 16 Muslim militants were shot dead, and hundreds arrested.

The Jihad organisation wants to substitute the secular government with a theocratic one.

Israel approves funds for Old City settlement

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli parliamentary panel Monday retroactively approved the government's \$1.8 million financing of a controversial Jewish settlement in the Christian Quarter of Arab Jerusalem's Old City.

Right-wing and religious parliamentarians defeated the Labour Party and its leftist allies to win the vote 13 to 11, a finance committee spokesman said.

The establishment last month of the settlement by 150 religious Jews in a hospice owned by the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate sparked an international outcry. The church claimed the lease had been bought illegally.

The government admitted 11 days after the settlers moved in that the Housing Ministry had paid \$1.8 million to a Panamanian front company to help finance the deal.

All but 20 of the settlers were ordered by a court to vacate the hospice pending a ruling on the legality of the deal.

The settlement was one factor in worsening relations with the United States. Israel's most powerful ally.

Congress last week proposed charging Israel a \$1.8 million additional fee for housing loan guarantees, precisely the amount spent on the Christian Quarter hospice.

Some schools open in East Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — About one-third of the schools in the embattled Christian enclave responded to a call by the Vatican to resume classes Monday for the first time in 119 days. Police said only schools that had escaped severe damage from the murderous clashes between troops loyal to rebel Gen. Michel Aoun and militias of Samir Geagea's Lebanese Forces opened.

Others remained closed either because they had been wrecked by the shelling, or their buses burned or their staff had fled the enclave to safer areas, said a police spokesman, who cannot be named under standing regulations. The Vatican's mission in Lebanon, Pablo Puente, called Saturday for the opening of schools after both Aoun and Geagea pledged to him to turn a ceasefire called May 17 into a permanent truce. At least 1,000 have been killed and 2,770 wounded since the power struggle between the rival warlords broke out Jan. 30. The incense-burner showdown forced about 400,000 of the enclave's 1 million population to seek refuge in safer areas and left large areas of the Christian enclave in ruins.

Commando killed in S. Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon (R) — Israeli soldiers shot dead a guerrilla in their self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon Monday, security sources said. The sources had no further details on the clash in the Salhani area. Two days ago, Israeli-backed militias of the South Lebanese Army (SLA) who patrol the security zone shot dead four armed Palestinian infiltrators.

Palestinians take steps against teargas

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians are snuffing a children's cold cure to neutralize the effects of teargas. Capsules of the decongestant Karvol are fast disappearing from pharmacy shelves, chemists report. "Breathe Karvol to prevent the smell of teargas. Keep a capsule in your pocket and use it when necessary," read an advertisement in Arab East Jerusalem's Al Quds Arabic newspaper. "The Israelis fire the teargas and ironically they provide the medicine for it," a pharmacist said.

6 athletes believed drowned off Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Six foreign handball players and a Turk were missing believed drowned after their boat capsized Sunday, Anatolian News Agency said Monday. Three Algerian, two Soviet Azerbaijan and an Iraqi athlete heading for a picnic on the shores of the Bosphorus after an international handball tournament in Istanbul were believed to have died, it quoted Communications Ministry Undersecretary Erhan Yulek as saying. One Algerian player died in hospital of head injuries and 10 people were slightly injured in the accident but most of the passengers were rescued by fishing boats or swam ashore. Istanbul Public Prosecutor Orhan Zeybek had said Sunday that all 65 passengers had been accounted for. Coast Guard vessels and divers searched for bodies Monday about 150 metres off Istanbul's Sarayburnu shore. "The passengers were dancing on the deck. I warned them not to crowd on one side of the boat but they did not listen. I suddenly lost control of the wheel and we capsized," Anatolian quoted boat's captain Adem Cervik as saying.

Egyptian doctors flush out drugs

CAIRO (AP) — Doctors at a suburban hospital were helping nature produce the evidence Monday from 13 Nigerians arrested for allegedly swallowing containers of heroin in a smuggling scheme. Two pregnant women were among the five women and eight men intercepted Sunday night at Cairo International Airport after a flight from Bangkok, Thailand. Police said they swallowed the illegal narcotics in capsules and plastic tubes. A Western narcotics expert estimated the haul at 10 kilograms, representing a street value in the United States of close to \$2 million. Newspaper reports placed the size of the cache at twice that. He said it was too soon to ascertain exactly how much would be recovered but that some of the Nigerians apparently had ingested as many as 100 capsules. The drugs allegedly were for sale in Egypt or transshipment to Europe or the United States. "We are still trying to flush out the drugs," said Samir Sultan, director of Heliopolis Hospital near the airport. "We are using laxatives. There's no need for surgery."

Afghan fundamentalists threaten Western aid groups and women

By Kathy Gannon
Associated Press

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (AP) — Hidden behind a voluminous shawl, a young Afghan woman glanced around nervously before hurrying into a walled compound lost in a maze of dusty alleyways that snake through Peshawar.

She calls herself Farida because she's afraid to use her real name and because she's on a long hit-list compiled by self-declared Muslim fundamentalist protectors of Islamic purity.

"For 10 years I've been with these people. They are not like humans," Farida said of the radicals. "Sometimes they call me and say 'we want to kill you.'"

Muslim fundamentalists who once aimed their fury at the Soviet Union now are targeting Western humanitarian aid groups and threatening "revolutionary action" against Afghan women who work in their programmes.

These tribunals have adopted a variety of names — the Council of Islamic Jihad (boly war), Reformist Movement of Muslim Youth and Mujahed Brothers. But their membership is a mystery.

Leaders of the guerrillas trying to overthrow Afghanistan's Communist-style government disavow any knowledge of them. Western diplomats can't identify them.

But they have made their presence known through letters warning Afghan women to disassociate themselves from these organisations.

More than 3 million Afghan war refugees live in camps around this frontier town at the foot of the Khyber Pass, the historical thoroughfare for invading hordes en route to the Indian subcontinent.

Scores of humanitarian aid organisations set up headquarters in Peshawar after Moscow sent its troops into Afghanistan in 1979 and refugees started streaming across the border into Pakistan by the hundreds of thousands.

Almost 12 years and billions of dollars later, the humanitarian aid groups are being battered by the same Islamic fervour once hurled at the Soviet Union, which withdrew its soldiers last year.

Letters signed by the groups and written either by hand or on a word processor began circulating last week in the dried-mud refugee camps.

One letter warned against the aid groups "immoral activities, one of the characteristics and products of Western civilisation, which is not proper for Muslim women." The letter was referring to an English programme.

A week earlier, an angry mob of about 5,000 attacked the programme run by Shelter Now International, financed by several Christian groups, and caused almost \$1 million damage.

The targets were a sewing centre for Afghan widows and a girls' elementary school at the sprawling Nasir Bagh, considered the showcase among the 250 refugee camps in the northwest frontier province. The mob was urged on by Muslim clerics denouncing Western influence from loudspeakers surrounding the mosques.

Aid groups are trying to remain calm. "No one wants to get hysterical," said Ted Albers, a spokesman for Acbar, an umbrella group embracing 51 different aid groups. "Most refugees have nothing to do with this whole business."

Deep divisions and political rivalries among the seven resistance parties have triggered a lot

of uncertainties for the refugees, Albers said. However, he said, there is no proof of a coordinated attempt to destabilise Western aid programmes.

One Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, suggested the growing hostility is a last ditch power play by the orthodox Muslims among the U.S.-backed guerrilla leadership.

Once inside Afghanistan, Western diplomats and many Afghans say, some of the fiercest fundamentalists among the guerrilla resistance would fade into oblivion for lack of support.

Yet firebrand guerrillas like Hezb-i-Islami (Party of God) leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar have benefitted most from Western assistance.

Tales abound of how the charismatic Hekmatyar, known for his heated anti-West rhetoric, threw acid in the face and on the arms and legs of unveiled Afghan women in the early 1970s before his fight to Pakistan.

Afghan President Najibullah has played up the fundamentalist card in his well-orchestrated propaganda campaign against the guerrillas, known as Mujahedeen or "Islamic holy warriors."

Women, particularly teen-age girls, in the Afghan capital of Kabul say they fear they would be forced back into purdah, the tent-like veil used by Muslims to hide women from strangers, if hardliners like Hekmatyar or Abdul Rasul Sayyaf came to power.

Sayyaf, an orthodox Muslim and prime minister of the self-proclaimed government-in-exile, refuses to talk to female journalists and forces Western women in his presence to put on billowing tent-like veils.

Pakistan's commissioner for Afghan refugees, Galzar Khan, refused to say what steps the government was taking to protect the aid groups or their women's programmes.

But he acknowledged, "you can't wish it away. The problems are there."

And Afghan women are afraid. Farida, who runs an elementary school, blamed Hekmatyar's radical followers. She has been threatened repeatedly by fundamentalists. A bomb was found outside the school in 1984 but was defused.

Hekmatyar routinely denies the allegations of responsibility, often levelled by Afghans from moderate parties.

A five-minute drive to her school took almost half an hour because she feared a foreign journalist would be seen coming to her school.

"I'm afraid but I take care of myself and I want to give courage to the girls," she said.

Farida sneaks into her school in the morning in one outfit and skulks away at night in another. For two months, she couldn't go to her home because Afghan men blocked her way.

The 31-year-old teacher opened her school in 1980 with 27 students. She now has 575 girls and 363 boys, but the two are taught separately.

"My heart wants to help these refugee children," she said. "This is the chance for Afghan children."

Farida fears a radical Islamic government in her war-devastated country.

"The future for women in Afghanistan is very dark, the difficulties are many," she said. "The leaders all say 'I am a good Muslim' and the other says 'No, I'm a good Muslim.'"

"Everyone thinks they are a better Muslim than the other," she said.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
15:55	Children programmes
16:05	News summary in Arabic
16:15	Local programme
16:25	Agricultural programme
16:35	Programme review
16:45	News in Arabic
16:55	Arabic series
17:05	Programme review
17:15	Local programme
17:25	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:20	Tel Pare Tel Film
18:30	L'appart
18:40	News in French
18:50	Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
19:00	News in Hebrew
19:10	News in Arabic
19:20	Charles in Charge
19:30	A Horseman Riding By
19:40	News in English
19:50	Maghreb
20:00	Taha
PRAYER TIMES	
05:55	Fajr
05:27	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:55	Dhuhr
16:14	'Asr
19:39	Maghreb
21:11	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swedish Tel. 810740.	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785, 685326.	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Teresian Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 773261.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 773261.	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932.	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Gradual drop in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	

08:20	Jeddah (RU)	15:40	Moscow (SU)
		18:55	Dahab (EG)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)		19:20	Dahab (EG)
		01:50	Cairo (MS)
11:20	Kuwait (KU)		
13:20	Moscow (SU)		
17:05	Rome (AZ)		
18:30	Dubai, Doha (EK)		
20:10	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)		
20:35	Beirut (ME)		
01:45	Cairo (MS)		
DEPARTURES			
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights			
(Terminal 1)			
08:00	Aqaba (RJ)		
11:00	Tripoli (RJ)		
12:00	Rome (RJ)		
12:15	Venusa (RJ)		
12:15	London (RJ)		
12:45	Madrid (RJ)		
12:45	Rome (RJ)		
13:00	London (RJ)		
13:15	Paris (RJ)		
13:30	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)		
20:40	Kuwait (RJ)		
21:00	Dhahran (RJ)		
21:00	London (RJ)		
21:00	Calco (RJ)		
22:15	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)		
22:15	Dammam (RJ)		
22:15	Jeddah (RJ)		
00:40	Jeddah (RJ)		
Other Flights (Terminal 2)			
12:25	Kuwait (KU)		

MARKET PRICES	
<i>Upper/lower prices in file per kg</i>	
Apple	700 / 600
Banana	500 / 450
Banana (Mekmekmar)	450 / 400
Beans	400 / 350
Broad beans	350 / 300
Cabbage	700 / 65
Corn	160 / 120
Corn	120 / 120
Cucumbers (large)	100 / 60
Cucumbers (small)	180 / 140
Dates	400 / 300
Eggplant	160 / 120
Garlic	500 / 450
Garlic	400 / 350
Malabar	200 / 120
Malabar (large)	200 / 120
Marrow (dry)	450 / 200
Onion (small)	140 / 80
Onion (green)	200 / 150
Onion	200 / 120
Pepper	180 / 100
Pepper (sweet)	220 / 180
Potato	300 / 280
Raddish	130 / 70
Sage	220 / 180
Squash	220 / 180
Tomatoes	140 / 100
Watermelon	300 / 100

Jordan prepared for passing Turkish pilgrims

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian-Turkish agreement on land travel by Turkish pilgrims to Saudi Arabia signed last year will be fully implemented by the Jordanian government, according to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al-Faqir.

Nearly 130,000 Turkish Muslims will perform this year's pilgrimages in Mecca and Medina and will be making the trip by land through Jordanian territory, said the minister at a meeting held in his office to revise plans for accommodating the Turkish pilgrims.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will cooperate with all concerned parties in providing services to the pilgrims from Turkey and other Arab countries who might be passing through Jordanian territory, Al-Faqir said.

The Ministry of Awqaf has already prepared leaflets in Arabic and Turkish to be distributed to the pilgrims to orient them on Jordan and the tombs of the Prophet Mohammad's companions buried in the Kingdom as well as the archaeological and tourist areas, Al-Faqir added.

The ministry has set up a pilgrims camp near the border town of Ramtha, equipped with all basic services, and has set up a similar camp near South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley for the benefit of the Palestinian pilgrims. At the meeting Monday mat-

ters related to services for the pilgrims at Ramtha and along the route to Saudi Arabia were reviewed.

Usually pilgrims pass through Mafrak and Maan before heading towards the border with Saudi Arabia. Apart from water, electricity and telephone services, the pilgrims are provided with medical facilities and are accompanied by civil defence and police units.

Hospitals in Jordan are also prepared to offer services to the pilgrims whenever they are needed, according to ministry sources.

Pilgrims from Jordan and other Arab and Islamic countries begin their trip to the holy places in the coming month.



Jeune Ballet de France

French ballet troupe to perform for charity

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Majda, the French Cultural Centre presents "LE JEUNE BALLET DE FRANCE" in a series of three, centuries of dance in one hour, for the benefit of the Occupational Therapy College, on Thursday the 31st of May at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The vocation and achievement of the Jeune Ballet de France got them to hold a unique place on the French choreographic scene and even world wide. This com-

pany of professional training hires every year 14 dancers between the ages of 16 to 20 freshly graduated from the schools of France and the world. The dancers then go through one year of stage experience and of tour life. They later pursue their careers with professional companies all over Europe.

The first part of their show is an anthology to the dance of the West in 25 sequences, where a tribute is paid to France, the origin of "classical dance" rules. This course, interspersed with demonstrations, goes from the court

of Louis XIV to our modern days offering such masterpieces as Chaikovsky's "Swan Lake," Stravinsky's "Petroushka" and Lalo's "Suite en blanc."

The success achieved all over the world got the Jeune Ballet de France to reprogramme their show for already eight years. In a second part, short pieces will be presented as an initiation to contemporary choreography. Tickets on sale at the Royal Cultural Centre, the French Cultural Centre, the Marriott Hotel and Kashmir restaurant. Price: JD 5.

Muta University to hold evening classes

KARAK (Petra) — Muta University will start holding evening classes starting with the next academic year, the university President Awad Khleifat said Monday in a meeting with representatives of official and public institutions in Karak governorate.

Khleifat said the evening classes would include the university's faculties and departments of Arabic language, English language, antiquities, Sharia, management, law, and Islamic studies.

"Evening classes give the opportunity to employees and workers to study since they cannot register for morning classes," Khleifat said.

He added that the university would start a higher studies programme that qualifies students to get their masters degree from the university in educational psychology, curricula and methods of teaching.

Khleifat said that two committees were formed to prepare for beginning a higher studies programme in civil engineering within the next academic year and to study the prospect of opening a mining department to meet the region's needs and study the mineral resources existing in the country.

He added that a study was being prepared to check the region's need for a faculty of agriculture.

Khleifat reviewed at the meet-



Awad Khleifat

ing the university's financial situation and the hardships it was passing through in completing construction works at it, he said that the plans for the projects in the university were reviewed and priority would be given to the most important of them in accordance with the available financial capabilities. Khleifat said the university had received a loan to cover some of its financial commitments.

Khleifat said that four academic faculties were established in the university recently in addition to two deanships, one for scientific research and the other for student affairs. "New faculties were opened at the university recently to serve industrial purposes in the region," he said.

Pharmacists committed to promote local products

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Pharmaceutical Industries Academic Society (JPIAS) will Tuesday open a three-day symposium in Amman to discuss the development of the pharmaceutical industry, registration of medicine and other related topics designed to promote the industry in Jordan.

A total of 11 working papers dealing with medicine production, the study of herbs, the manufacture of plastic containers for medicine and research in pharmaceuticals in the United States will be discussed among other topics, according to the society's President Eid Abu Dalboun.

He said lecturers from the Arab World and the United States would be addressing the meetings to be attended by Arab scientists working and living in the United States.

The delegates will be touring Jordanian pharmaceutical plants and will exchange expertise and ideas with the Jordanian manu-

facturers.

"The society aims to promote the pharmaceutical industry in Jordan through contacts and exchanges with foreign firms, through seminars, conferences and training courses," Abu Dalboun said.

According to Faisal Abdul Dayem from the Al Hikmah Pharmaceutical Company, the Arab pharmaceutical industries suffer because they compete against one another producing similar types of medicine.

Jordan, he said, should concentrate on producing new types of medicine requiring high technology, and larger investments and produce medicine in high demand in the Arab World, like those used to treat diabetes and cancer.

For this industry to succeed, local pharmaceutical firms require vast investments and easy access to primary materials, he said. Abdul Dayem said once the local firms produce medicine bill will be drastically reduced.

Zarqa citizens to benefit from improved services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dughni Monday affirmed the readiness of all the ministry's financial, administrative and technical cadres to present every possible support to Zarqa Municipal Council.

The minister said during a meeting with Zarqa newly elected Mayor Yasser Al Omari and members of the municipal council that citizens in the city, which is the second largest in the Kingdom, were eager to see their council transfer the city to an advanced stage in providing and modernizing services.

"As a start, the new council can depend on a report which was

prepared by a specialised committee on the municipality and its achievements during the past years, since it reveals shortcomings that need to be treated," the minister said.

Omari said the council would follow a just policy in distributing services to all the outskirts of the city.

He said that a new plan and a programme for the current year would be prepared by the council to fit the municipality's new budget.

The meeting was attended by Zarqa Deputy Governor Saleh Al Ghweiri who presented some notes on the city's needs and the services that should be given priority.

Jordan is confident

(Continued from page 1)

to draw the Arab's attention to the danger of leaving the Kingdom without proper Arab support. "During the war we learned that once an advanced frontline post fell to the enemy it did not only take a long time to regain it but it also cost much more in soldiers' lives to do so," he said.

"Jordan and Palestine are our advanced frontline posts," he explained, referring to the urgent need to support the intifada and ensure the continuity of the anti-occupation revolt and the steadfastness of Jordan.

He declared, in a somewhat dramatic way, that Iraq, despite its economic difficulties, is ready to put all its capabilities to help Jordan and the Palestinians.

To make his point, President Hussein related a story from the Iraqi tribal folklore. According to the story, when a tribe was in trouble and needed to collect money from all of its members, the man collecting donations skipped a poor member leaving him insulted and outraged. "I know that you do not mean to insult me and you are being considerate... but I insist to contribute my share. This pot is all I have. I use it to cook. That is when I have food, but I insist on giving it," President Hussein quoted the poor man as saying.

"Here in Iraq, despite our difficulties, we are ready to give our last pot to support Jordan and Palestine," President Hussein pledged.

Economy depends on restructuring

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's economic future hinges in the short and medium terms on the success on the economic restructuring programme reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the extent to which the country can adapt to the burdens imposed on it in the course of implementing the programme, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi said in a lecture.

"The programme entails settling the Kingdom's foreign debts and this consumes all the annual national exports," Nabulsi said in his lecture delivered at the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the development process in Jordan is a difficult process as long as the country is involved in paying back

its dues, and therefore it is unfair for the present generation alone to be burdened with settling the Kingdom's debts.

Should Jordan carry out the programme successfully, the country will no doubt enjoy monetary and financial stability and the door will then be open for further investments and further exports," Nabulsi said.

Nabulsi called on planners and policy makers in Jordan to revise the country's economic planning strategy for the future in order to overcome looming challenges. "There should be an economic balance between the private and public sectors, and there should be a revolution in education with the purpose of creating specialised types of training to suit the labour markets of the oil rich countries," Nabulsi explained.

He said that closer cooperation between Jordan and the Gulf and oil rich states should emerge and more skilled workers should be exported to these countries to earn the country hard currency.

Nabulsi made a general review of the national economy since 1952 and pointed out the challenges facing the country.

He said that the formation of economic blocs in the Arab World and abroad, the continuing Arab Israeli conflict and the fluctuation of oil prices were behind the challenges Jordan was facing.

Nabulsi expressed the view that the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar would not be facing sharp fluctuations in the coming two years, should the general prevailing circumstances remain unchanged.

Unions urge summit to define strategy

By Odeh Odeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Professional Unions in Jordan Monday sent a message to the Arab heads of state holding an extraordinary meeting in Baghdad demanding that they define the enemies and friends of the Arab Nation and decide on a specific pan-Arab political strategy to deal with nations of the world in accordance with their own stand vis-à-vis Arab issues.

The message outlined the difficult circumstances the Arab countries are going through at present, the economic hardships encountered by the Palestinian people under Israeli rule and the

atrocities committed by the Israelis against the Arab population of Palestine.

The message referred to the influx of Jews into Palestine as part of an overall plot to evict the Palestinians from their homeland and settle the Jewish immigrants.

"The Palestinian people are paying a heavy price under Israeli rule, but are pursuing the uprising against oppression and are awaiting assistance and real action on the part of the Arab World in support of their cause," the message said.

The message urged the Arab leaders to transcend all differences and to rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arab Nation.

It also called on the Arab

leaders to revive the eastern front and to create a pan-Arab fund for the benefit of the eastern front and to provide assistance to the Palestinian people.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Sunday announced that it sent a report to the extraordinary summit in Baghdad providing statistics about material losses incurred in the course of the ongoing intifada.

The report said that the Israelis had demolished homes at the rate of two per day over the past three years rendering 23,000 citizens homeless after demolishing or sealing their homes.

He also said that the Israeli authorities had closed Palestinian universities depriving thousands of students of education.

Police nab cables thieves

AMMAN (Petra) — Police have arrested a group of people who had stolen telephone cables worth more than JD 6,000 and caused damage and disruption of telephone services in the Mafrak governorate.

The cables were stolen from several locations within the Mafrak region, disrupting telephone services to several towns and villages, police said.

The group stole a total of 68,540 metres of cables worth JD 6,525 and which cost JD 10,250 to install and operate, police said.

The gang apparently wanted to sell the cables for cheaper price, according to police.

Police did not disclose the number of those involved in the theft but said its members had been apprehended and were awaiting trial.

Ministry puts fresh meat in the market

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply announced Monday that it would start distributing fresh meat to various meat centres as of Tuesday, these, in turn, would be sold to the public for JD 1.800 a kilogramme.

A special committee set up by the ministry has received 5,000 heads of live sheep and transported them to the slaughterhouse at Ain Ghazal in Amman to be slaughtered and distributed to the various regions, according to the announcement.

It said the sheep were supplied by a local importer in accordance with the terms of an agreement he had signed with the Ministry of Supply.

The ministry statement said that the importer would continue to import live sheep to be slaughtered in Amman since importing fresh meat was not possible due to unexpected difficult circumstances.

According to a report in Sawt Al Shaab daily, the sheep were

delivered following a delay of two weeks after their arrival from Poland because the importer had refused to hand over the sheep claiming that the ministry had failed to pay him the cost.

The paper said the importer had to give in following a court order which ruled that the sheep should be turned over to the ministry. The report quoted officials at the Ministry of Supply as saying that nothing would be paid to the importer until he had supplied the whole consignment as agreed in the contract.

"The importer had originally pledged to supply 3,200 tonnes of fresh meat, but only 750 tonnes had been delivered so far," the report added.

The ministry had difficulties ensuring supplies of fresh meat from Eastern Europe and had to import additional amounts of frozen meat, fish and poultry to make up for the shortage of meat in Jordan.

Children competition announced

AMMAN (Petra) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHFF) Monday announced conditions for writers taking part in a competition for the Noor Al Hussein Award for children's literature 1990.

Each writer can contribute one type of literary work in the form of short stories, novels, poems, songs, play scripts, scientific fiction or folk literature, according to the announcement.

It said that writers taking part in the competition can present their works no later than the end of August 1990 and that the results

will be announced in October.

The award was created to encourage local writers to produce literary and cultural work for the benefit of children at all levels, the announcement said.

I said that each winner, in any of the above mentioned fields, would be presented with a certificate of merit and a sum of JD 1,000.

According to the announcement, each of the contributions should be original, and should have never been published before. It should be of a kind that would contribute towards improving child education in Jordan.

The announcement said the NHFF would undertake the process of publishing the works of the winning writers.

Canadian defence official visits Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The commander of the Canadian Defence College visited the army headquarters in Amman Monday and reviewed the military situation in the Middle East with Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and his senior assistants.

Later the visitor was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the training programmes for the various divisions.

Earlier Monday the Canadian guest visited the martyrs monument in Amman and inspected the various items that relate to the story of the Great Arab Revolt and the development of the Armed Forces.

The commander, accompanied by a group of teachers and students under his command, arrived in Amman Sunday evening on a several-day visit to Jordan. They are expected to tour military positions and several archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.

Princess reviews scout activity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian scouts movement held its annual meeting Monday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma at Al Hussein Youth City. The meeting reviewed the financial and administrative reports for the movement in the year 1989 and the activities organised by it. The meeting also reviewed the role of the committees formed to follow up the activi-

ties of the movement. At the conclusion of the meeting Princess Basma decided to give the opportunity to all members of the general assembly to join the sub-committees. Princess Basma also stressed the need for cooperation and coordination among the various committees to improve the efficiency of the committees and to develop the scouts movement in the country.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Qasem receives Kuwaiti delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Finance Ministry Abdul Majid Al Qasem received Monday a Kuwaiti delegation led by the Kuwaiti Ministry of Finance Assistant-Secretary for the State Property Affairs Abdul Hameed Al Hassan. The delegation is currently on a working visit to the Kingdom to get acquainted on rules, regulations and procedures concerning the state property adopted by the lands and survey department. The delegation was also received by Director-General of the Lands and Survey Department Ahmad Jamal Hussein who briefed the delegation on the department's works.

Jordan, Pakistan review ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director-General Major General Fadel Ali Fheid received Monday in his office Pakistani Ambassador to Jordan Tariq Khan. Fheid and Khan reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Pakistan.

Fheid receives German delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director-General Major General Fadel Ali Fheid received in his office Monday a two-man German delegation from the Interior Ministry and the Border-Police Department who arrived in Amman Sunday. Fheid discussed with the delegation scopes of cooperation between Jordan and Germany in various security fields and the use of modern advanced technology in combating crime. The delegation later visited the PSD Anti-Narcotics Department where they were briefed by its director on the drugs situation in Jordan. The delegation also paid a visit to Amman civil airport to get acquainted with the use of helicopters in the security operations.

NAF budget doubled

KARAK (Petra) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) provides a monthly cash aid worth JD 13052 for 668 needy families in Karak governorate, NAF Director-General Khalil Al-Faouri said Monday. He said in a meeting with the fund's director and employees in Karak that NAF's policy centres on supporting productive projects which can provide constant monthly income for needy families. Faouri also met Karak Governor Ismail Duheiman Al Zaben to discuss with him NAF's services in the governorate and said that the fund's services reach every village and population in the governorate. Faouri said the government had doubled the fund's budget making it JD 4,700,000 to provide services to a larger number of needy families in the Kingdom.

ATF to form sub-committees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) decided to form contemporary committees to work alongside the main committees in order to activate the work of the ATF at national, Arab and international levels, according to an official source at ATF. The source said the committees to be formed are the national culture committee, the international relations committee, development and unemployment committee, the social and health care committee, thought and dialogue committee, information committee, the sports affairs committee and a committee entrusted with adjusting the basic system.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Basma Beroati at Goethe Institute.
- ★ Exhibition displaying traditional Syrian handicraft by Syrian women, and hand-printed textile by Mostafa Fathi at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

- ★ German film on art Alia Art Gallery — 6:30 p.m.
- ★ Documentary on "American Art in the States" at the American Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.
- ★ Turkish film entitled "Before the Sunrise" at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation — 7:30 p.m.

CONCERT

- ★ Piano recital by Rana Nabli at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

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It's now or never

THERE cannot be any mistaking of the loud and clear message of His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad Monday: Jordan can no longer shoulder the burden of defending the Arab western flank in the Middle East without material support from the rest of the Arab World. The Kingdom's present economic crisis is a direct result of its endeavours to dutifully perform its role as a defensive shield, particularly that it shares the longest confrontation line with Israel. Its natural resources are not sufficient enough to meet its own requirements, let alone enabling it to continue to maintain a strong vigil. Whether the rest of the Arab World likes it or not, it is the stark reality that faces the Arab leaders gathered in Baghdad, the same Iraqi capital where extensive Arab financial aid was promised to Jordan almost to the date 12 years back, a story of broken promises. There cannot be any repetition of pledges and broken pledges. We in Jordan have grown wiser than that; or at least the situation has made us wiser. Arab leaders who rattle their sabres from the safety of their capitals at Israel and other hostile forces should realise and accept that they cannot take things for granted any longer, least of all Jordan, straining under an enormous economic burden, continuing to bend its back to maintain an impregnable wall against Israeli designs. The major purpose of the Kingdom maintaining an army at a cost much beyond its means has always been to send a message to Israel that the Zionist entity and the forces behind it will have to pay a heavy price if they sought to push their expansionist plans into Jordan and beyond it into the Arab World. Those who advocate reducing the Kingdom's defence expenditure would be better advised to have a closer look at the situation that prevails in the Middle East today, further imperilled by unmistakable signs of Israeli turning its back to political solutions and moving towards military options. There is little doubt that any Israeli onslaught will not be limited to the territory of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan but will stretch far beyond; and this is the point that those advocates of dramatic cuts in Jordan's defence budget should take into serious consideration. Needless to say, keeping its armed forces strong and ready also entails a healthy economy — a task much beyond the present means and resources of Jordan. We hope that the Arab leaders meeting in Baghdad would look at the situation carefully and weigh the pros and cons of Jordan's call for support before passing any judgement.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

All Jordanian dailies on Monday discussed the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad, underlining the main topics that should be tackled by the Arab heads of state.

Al Ra'i daily said that Arab masses are looking to the Arab leaders to take meaningful action that can help their countries deal with such questions as the Jewish immigration into Palestine and challenges and threats posed to Iraq and other Arab countries. The paper said that the Arab masses do not want this summit to express concern over the present situation nor to issue new slogans for the masses; but rather meaningful action that would bear real fruit. In the face of the numerous challenges and in the light of the current threats to the Arab Nation, Arab leaders ought to take a firm stand with regard to the Israeli ambitious and expansionist designs, the paper said. No one expects the Arab leaders now to issue calls, demands or condemnations but what is really needed is action at the pan-Arab level, said the paper. The Arab leaders should decide whether they want to abandon attempts to make Jordan a strong fortress in the face of the looming dangers or whether they want to provide this Kingdom with assistance that would help protect the Arab depth, the paper added. It said the Arab masses expect meaningful action, otherwise the other alternative will be further frustration, confusion and desperation.

The summit in Baghdad coincides with the 23rd anniversary of the occupation of the city of Jerusalem in the 1967 war when the Arab World was weak, divided and in disarray, says Mahmoud Rimawi in his column Monday. Unfortunately the occupation of Jerusalem and the rest of the Arab land, the influx of Jews into Palestine and the threats to Iraq and Jordan have so far failed to prompt the Arabs to take a joint stand and adopt pan-Arab action, the writer notes. The Arabs have failed to rally the world community behind them and indeed this failure has encouraged the United States and Israel to disregard all actions taken by the Arabs and all resolutions issued by their summits, the writer adds. He says that the extraordinary summit in Baghdad has received warnings from Israel and the United States, a clear sign of total disregard to the Arab World. Therefore, the Arab leaders have no alternative but to mobilise their potentials and unify their ranks in the face of the common threat and in response to Israel's defiance, the writer says. The Arab masses are looking to the summit in Baghdad, adds Rimawi, and they all are expecting to see their leaders seriously taking steps in the right direction.

In the few days that preceded the summit in Baghdad a committee making preparations for the conference discovered big gaps in inter-Arab relations which the Arab League considered as major stumbling blocks impeding pan-Arab action, said Sawt Al Shabab Arabic daily Monday. It said that it is painful to see the Arabs lacking unity and failing to agree on the minimum level of joint action on the eve of the extraordinary summit called to deal with common challenges posed to the Arab Nation. What is needed now is serious efforts taken by the Arab heads of state and meaningful action that can rise to the level of the challenges posed to the Arabs, said the paper. What is expected by the Arab masses now, said the paper, is to introduce drastic changes in the present situation in the Arab region.

The View from Fourth Circle

A message from the streets of Jordan, to Mickey Mouse and Baghdad

By Rami G. Khouri

THE EVENTS of the last three weeks in Jordan, despite the spurts of violence and the use of force by demonstrators and security forces, should be seen as an important step in the country's gradual transformation into a more rational and normal society — a society in which the passion and political sentiment which form the heart and soul of every human being have an opportunity to be expressed and channelled into political action.

I choose the terms "rational and normal" with great care, because the phase of national development which Jordan experienced during the past several decades was characterised by neither of these two attributes. The overriding focus on material development and "security" above all else produced neither, in any lasting and substantial sense. The material and economic growth of the country inevitably led to the economic collapse of 1988/89, in which it became clear that genuflecting at the altar of Gross National Product was worshipping a false and retributive God. Deprived of opportunities to express their sentiment, let alone their passion, people proved that in the end they were not interested only in buying a second car, or a bigger house, or imported chocolate bars subsidised by overvalued dinars. Dignity came before dinars — or at least on an equal level with it.

The stress on security which has dominated our political culture for so long has also proven to be slightly exaggerated in the sense that the source of genuine security was perhaps misunderstood. The demonstrations of April 1989 were relatively mild, in retrospect, especially compared to analogous events in other countries, such as Algeria or Egypt. But they were important proof that people would not forever remain docile and sheep-like, clapping on cue and cheering on command, and genuflecting at the equally false altar of the deities of security and stability, while the underpinnings of their daily life and the future of their children — the value of their currency, the quality of their education, the efficacy of their civil service, the availability of drinking water — were slowly deteriorating before their eyes.

Jordan in the 1970s and 1980s proved the maxim that man does not live by bread alone — that material development, economic and social progress, and domestic stabil-

ity and security could not exist on their own in a contextual vacuum, but rather had to be held together by the glue of personal freedoms and the right of political association, expression and participation. The idea was not to accumulate private wealth and build a fancy bouse protected by electronic alarm systems, but rather to build a country and a nation protected by the identity and the commitment of its people.

The message from the streets of Jordan this month has been a powerful one. It is a message directed at Israel, at the United States, and, perhaps most importantly, at the Arab leaders meeting at the Arab summit in Baghdad. The rage in the hearts of the Arab people will not remain eternally curtailed under a false prioritisation which puts the profits from manufacturing tennis shoes, ice cream, and helium-filled Mickey Mouse balloons above the dignity that is the birthright of every human being.

We are in the process of moving down that road, but it is a journey that brings us face to face with new experiences, and new territory which many people may not have travelled. The terrain is often unfamiliar. It can be violent and ugly at times, and confrontational at others; but this is a relatively unavoidable sidelight to the otherwise satisfying journey towards pluralism, political participation, a system of accountability of public officials, and democratic principles of public life.

Therefore, the events of the last three weeks should be seen in their proper perspective.

They should not be exaggerated or taken out of context by those who — secretly, furtively, in the privacy of their dark basements and in the confusion of their human aberrations — still kneel down and pray to false Gods, clutching talismans of gold.

The recent march to the Jordan River bridge by anywhere between 25,000 and 75,000 people (gee whiz, even the numbers are open to debate now — how exciting!) and last week's demonstrations and several incidents of random destruction and clashes between police and demonstrators brought fear to the heart of many people. Some people started seeing visions of mass civil disorder, street clashes, and long-term strife. I think that kind of fear was largely unfounded, and we need now to sit back quietly and assess precisely what happened and what it means.

What happened, I would suggest, is that people throughout society were trying on their new clothes, exploring their new freedoms. Demonstrators from refugee camps, universities, professional associations and other quarters wanted to express the rage they felt at the killings of over 20 Palestinians by Israeli troops and civilians — while the rest of the Arab World watched meekly and, apparently, helplessly. The participants in the Jordan River march wanted to express their anger — at Israel, the United States and the Arab order's political leadership — about the stalemate with Israel and the humiliation of the Arab World and its people.

It was not possible to demonstrate in Jordan in recent decades. It is possible to demonstrate today, and the poli-

tical power structure of the country should be given credit for not panicking in the face of some scattered and random violence. Equally important, we should give much credit to the more factual reporting by Jordan Television and Radio, two state-owned media which used to be High Priests of the Cult of Worshipping False Gods.

As people could get credible news from their own media, they relied less on the international media of other regional media. They tuned into Israeli news more out of a frustrated need to know what was happening down the street from their home. When they tuned into Jordanian media, they got the news, and an added dose of self-respect as well. It all felt very good, partly for the novelty of it all, partly for the right of it all.

On the streets, the demonstrators were learning the legitimate limits of political expression, and the security forces were learning the limits of the efficacy of force. It was an important and useful learning experience, and an essentially positive one after the dust had cleared.

The security forces used force when they saw demonstrators overstepping that critical line — the line between the individual's right to express political sentiment through street marches and rallies, and the right of all members of society not to have their shops, homes, businesses and public facilities burned or attacked. The obvious question that has to be answered — and presumably the concerned security services are working on this — is: was the violence instigated by parties inside or outside the country who wish to see Jordan

deteriorate into civil strife? Or, was the violence simply the unfortunate result of youthful exuberance aggravated by mob psychology — the same sort of thing that happens, say, during football games, New Year's Eve celebrations and tax protests in what are considered to be decorous and advanced societies such as — oh, here's a good civilised one — Great Britain?

It was obvious from the dominant political sentiment of the realm — you couldn't buy a falafel sandwich last week, let alone watch television or strike up a discussion with your neighbour without a lecture or an exhortation about the importance of national unity — that those who sought to perpetuate domestic strife were a very, very small group of people. Of course, as one would have expected, the commitment to national unity prevailed — because the vast majority of Jordanians and Palestinian refugees here know that it is right and believe in it deeply. It is not a slogan memorised from parchment coming out of roses or clouds on our television screen. National unity is a deeply felt political reality, which will express itself when the opportunity for free political expression is there, which it is today. That is why the violence died down quickly, and did not spread into anything larger than scattered outbursts of deep rage.

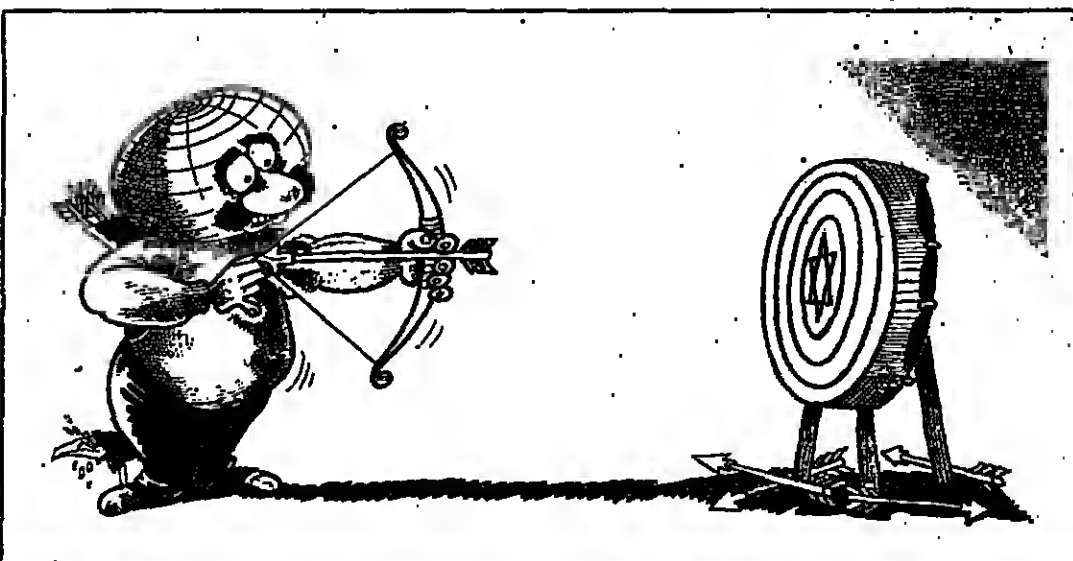
It is therefore appropriate for His Majesty King Hussein and others to note that the "national awareness and vigilance" of all Jordanians will triumph over the divisive and confrontational tactics of a minority which would wish ill to this country. But national awareness can only rise to the

challenge in a context of personal dignity, freedom of opportunity, and national political pluralism. This is precisely what started to happen during May 1990 — exactly one year after the events of April 1989 sent out the message that something was very wrong in the realm. The lesson of 1990 is that genuine security and stability stem from the ability of the people to exercise liberties and opportunities which in turn allow people to manifest their commitment to their national identity. This is the difference between a country, and a country club.

So, what does it all mean in the end, and in hindsight? It means that there is a price to be paid for democratisation and pluralism and national normalcy — a price that manifested itself this month in some violence, and street clashes, but a relatively modest price when compared to other countries and other national dilemmas. Furthermore, that price is not a reflection of particularly Jordanian or Arab attributes, but rather a reflection of the human condition itself. Crowds will get out of hand sometimes. Police will have to control them. Young people, especially refugees who watch their kin get slaughtered by Israelis, will get carried away by their emotions. The sustained, cumulative humiliation of nearly 200 million Arabs demands a response. In a context of democratic pluralism and freedom of expression, that response can be attempted.

There is passion in life. If that passion is not expressed — if we kneel only at the altars of money, and stultifying, exaggerated concepts of security and stability — we end up with countries that are mere shells of what they should be, and individuals who are ghosts of what they might have been. We end up with people whose top priority is to obtain an immigrant visa at any price.

The message from the streets of Jordan this month has been a powerful one. It is a message directed at Israel, at the United States, and, perhaps most importantly, at the Arab leaders meeting at the Arab summit in Baghdad. The rage in the hearts of the Arab people will not remain eternally curtailed under a false prioritisation which puts the profits from manufacturing tennis shoes, ice cream, and helium-filled Mickey Mouse balloons above the dignity that is the birthright of every human being.



LETTER

Allow me

To the Editor:
MANY have been calling to ask if they may defend my article on Randa Berouti in an open letter to the Jordan Times. I feel that I am the only one who can explain.

To start with, my article was misquoted since Berouti took part of a sentence rather than the whole. I do not blame her for misunderstanding since I fail to understand how a sentence I put plainly suddenly acquires inverted commas. My text was based on a meeting I had at the artist's house where she did say that teachers can inhibit one's spontaneity (spontaneity was a word I put in as she hesitated and she agreed adding: "intuition.") After that I asked her whether she realises that experimenting on one's own should be based on an aesthetic study and good research. She agreed. On that I based my statement.

She realises that experimentation should be done on an aesthetic basis. She attempts to reach a healthy combination of both essentials, spontaneity and aesthetic rendering.

This is not the way it was put in the newspaper, so neither Berouti nor I are to blame.

About elaborating on the vase; I ought to point out that many people saw something "wrong" with it, and in good faith I tried to point out how well the artist handled the construction.

Talking of creating a problem... the word "technical problem" is used by every English-speaking art teacher. It is not that a thing is wrong, but that it poses a difficult situation in terms of harmony and balance. When Berouti puts a dark, structured base of a lampshade in an otherwise translucent painting, and puts it off-centre, every art teacher and critic around the world would agree with me, it is a "problem situation." How Berouti handled it was good. I see no problem there.

About the tiny picture that appears in the background of a painting, I apologise for stating it is a Matisse... It is the artist's own version of his style.

Before I end, I would like to say that I wish people would do things in good faith, whether it be criticism, editing, etc. We are all not infallible. But we ought to hold our jobs and actions primarily as a responsibility towards others.

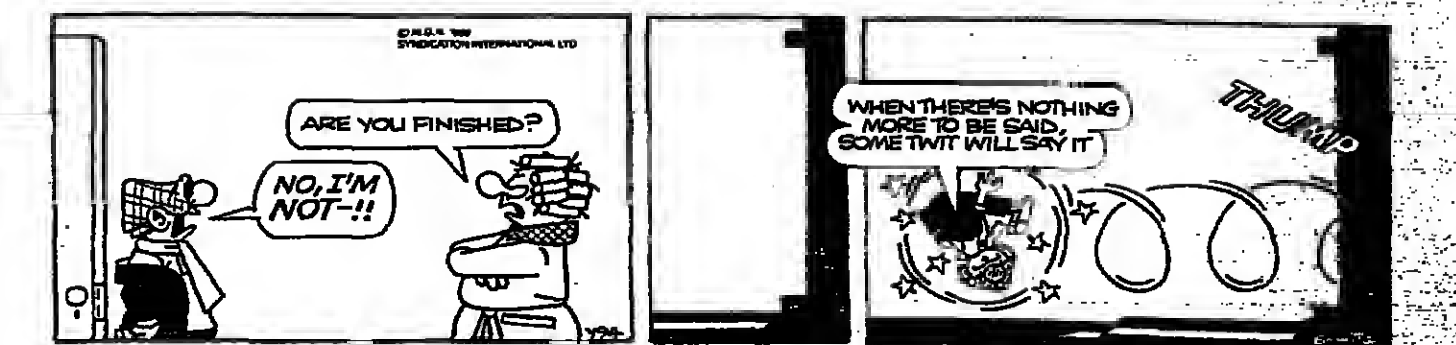
Nelly Lama,
Amman.

Editor's note: The Jordan Times regrets that an editorial error resulted in misunderstanding what Nelly Lama meant in her original review of Randa Berouti's art exhibition. The sentence in question was not a direct quote of Berouti, but Lama's interpretation. The editor misquoted it to be a direct quote.

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Parliament considers plan after Gorbachev's appeal

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin was seeking parliamentary approval Monday of its plan to overhaul the moribund Soviet economy after President Mikhail Gorbachev appealed to consumers not to panic over proposed price increases.

Moscow City authorities, trying to ease the crush of buyers who besieged shops last week, were to begin enforcing new regulations, restricting purchase of most foodstuffs to customers with a local residence permit.

In his tense 49-minute television appearance, Gorbachev urged the public to consider carefully the leadership's plans to introduce market economic mechanisms and not to be stampeded into buying up stocks of flour, butter and other goods.

"I ask you not to panic," he said. "We need mutual trust more than ever. We should evaluate the problem calmly and we shall resolve it."

Gorbachev, who leaves for Canada and a superpower summit meeting in the United States Tuesday, stumbled repeatedly in his speech and has often close to hectoring in his approach. He said Soviet citizens had to abandon their fear of change and support the programme or run the risk of increasing tension in society.

"We must act immediately," he said. "Otherwise in the coming months or year the situation will become more tense, difficult."

or to speak frankly, dangerous."

But like Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov last week, Gorbachev made no mention of putting the package to a referendum, saying only that there would be consultation with working people to obtain a consensus.

In defending his plan to journalists last Friday a tired, strained Ryzhkov said he would resign if it failed to secure public approval.

He said his attempts to improve living standards were meeting resistance both from workers issuing ultimatums about strikes and deputies attacking him in parliament.

Radical members of parliament had called for a confidence vote on the plan, but it was not certain the speaker or president of parliament, Anatoly Lukyanov, would allow it.

Several members attacked the bill in earlier debate, suggesting it would cause undue hardship while failing to solve the country's vast economic difficulties.

Customers were obliged to show their local resident permits in an attempt to stem the chaos sparked Thursday when Ryzhkov announced reforms designed to launch a market-based economy, under which the price of basic foodstuffs would soar.

The Moscow ban, aimed mainly at the millions who come into the capital from outlying regions every day to work or shop, came as a nasty surprise to those struggling to get into food store num-

ber four near the Kiev railway station.

"Citizens, passport please. Only those with passport will be allowed in," said a harassed doorman, scanning each document for small black stamp granting Moscow residency.

People without living permits clustered outside the door, some asking Muscovites for help.

"Please get me some food," pleaded one man, waving a 10-ruble (\$16) note at those entering the store.

Most people outside food store number four said they had not bothered to watch the speech and those said it was boring and irrelevant.

"We've heard all this before. No one cares any more what he thinks. To do this to people is criminal, completely inhuman," said a doctor who had been turned away from the door.

"There was some concern the first day. But this is already the fourth day, and things have calmed down," said one woman who at first was refused entrance to the store on Taganskaya street.

"We told them we were on a trip and needed to get something to eat," said the woman, who was travelling with her husband and grandson. "Of course they let us in."

The woman, who declined to give her name or native city, said that Gorbachev's speech had a calming effect, "but he really had nothing concrete to offer."

Only Saudi Arabia cut its oil output in May — MEES

NICOSIA (R) — Only Saudi Arabia has lowered its oil output in the first three weeks of May to comply with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) May 2 pact, the authoritative oil industry newsletter Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

"One widely-used set of tanker tracking data estimates OPEC crude production at 23.57 million barrels per day (bpd) for the first three weeks of May — down 400,000 bpd from the April estimate of 23.945 million bpd," MEES said.

In Geneva earlier this month OPEC members had agreed to cut a total of 1.445 million bpd oil output in the May-July period to around 23.055 million bpd from around 23.5 million bpd in April to help oil market prices, which sagged due to excess output, to recover.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had agreed to push production down to their respective quota levels of 5.38 million and 1.5 million, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had pledged to cut back its output to 1.9 million bpd. The three were

the biggest quota violators in the 13-member group.

MEES said according to tanker tracking data, Saudi output fell 530,000 bpd to 5.335 million bpd including the neutral zone (shared by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) in May 1-21 period from 5.865 million in April, but Kuwait's output including the neutral zone was not much changed at 1.9 million bpd.

Crude production of the UAE also has not changed at 2.04 million bpd but Iran's output rose 200,000 bpd to 2.245 million bpd in May 1-21 from 3.05 million in April, MEES said.

It said Nigeria has trimmed only 65,000 bpd of its output to 1.745 million bpd in May 1-21 period from 1.81 million in April, despite its pledge in Geneva to cut production to 1.610 million.

Crude oil prices in the spot markets have declined in the past 10 days — after firming in the week following OPEC's Geneva accord — based on reports that crude output by the group's members were not reduced as expected.

But the Nicosia-based oil in-

dustry newsletter said the tanker tracking data was still far too provisional to pass any judgment on actual OPEC output in May.

"Given the time lags generally inherent in matters affecting crude production and sales, it would not be altogether surprising if cuts did not start to bite until late-May or June," MEES said.

"Some of Kuwait's projected measures — stoppage of spot sales and deliveries of Kuwait crude to Kuwaiti-owned refineries in Europe — could show up more clearly then."

It said Kuwait's contract oil sales to the U.S. are expected to fall to 100,000 bpd in June from 200,000 in the first quarter and Kuwait's stopping spot sales and not supplying refineries in Europe with Kuwaiti crude may show clearly in late-May to June.

MEES also said Saudi Arabia, which had expressed its displeasure in the slow pace of other OPEC members in complying with the Geneva pact in a statement by Oil Minister Hisham Nazer last week, was not planning to take any steps to review their present policy until around mid-June.

Non-OPEC meets in Moscow May 31

DUBAI (R) — Senior oil officials of Independent Petroleum Exporting Countries (IPEC), or non-OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) as they are known, will meet in Moscow May 31 for two days to review the oil market, Gulf oil officials said.

The meeting's agenda is very flexible, the experts will discuss the short-term market trends after OPEC's recent pact, and look into ways of cooperation with OPEC, an official said.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday OPEC President Sadek Boussena had sent a letter to non-OPEC oil ministers on May 18 asking them to cooperate with OPEC's market stabilisation efforts by exercising production restraint.

MEES quoted Boussena urging non-OPEC oil ministers in the letter "to do your utmost to ensure that your esteemed countries join forces with us and exercise restraint on the production level so as to contribute to the improvement of the overall supply picture in order to help prices to recover to a less harmful level as soon as possible."

The experts have no power to decide on output cuts to help OPEC's efforts to mop up supplies from the market, but could make recommendations to their oil ministers on their findings, a Gulf oil official said.

Six non-OPEC countries had agreed to cut around 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) of oil exports in the second quarter of 1989 to support OPEC.

Oman, the de-facto leader of the group, would present a study on the short-term outlook of the market after OPEC countries have decided earlier this month to trim the group's output to help sagging oil prices due to excess output.

However oil prices continued to decline, after a brief surge following OPEC's pact in Geneva, as oil markets were suspicious of OPEC member states' intention to abide by it.

Crude oil prices are currently around \$14 per barrel for the Middle East benchmark crude Dubai, some \$5 below the early January levels.

The independent producers expected to take part in the Moscow meeting are Oman, Egypt, Yemen, Angola, Colombia, Mexico, the Soviet Union, China, Malaysia, Brunei, Norway, the states of Alaska and Texas from the United States and the province of Alberta from Canada. Some of the states take part as observers.

Japan impatient to resume China loans

By Mark O'Neill
Reuters

TOKYO — World Bank directors meet Tuesday to discuss whether to grant two new loans to China, and Japan's government and bankers are hanging on their decision.

Tokyo sees the World Bank as the bellwether for progress on ending economic sanctions against Peking, imposed after it sent in troops against student-led protesters last year on the night of June 3 and 4.

The West and Japan, shocked by the crackdown, which left hundreds, perhaps thousands, dead, suspended official credits. The World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and many commercial banks following suit.

The freeze obliged the Chinese to postpone dozens of capital projects such as power stations, railway lines and fertilizer plants widely needed to ease worsening economic bottlenecks.

"Last June, nobody expected the suspension to last more than a few months," said one Japanese banker. "But now there is no clear timetable for resumption. The situation has become more complicated than anyone imagined."

Prior to June 4, China was a borrower favoured by foreign banks and governments, with a low per capita foreign debt, a faultless repayment record and a nationwide system able to absorb large amounts of aid money.

But the crackdown and commercial banks nervous about the regime's stability, its commitment to economic reform and the possibility of large-scale unrest.

Peking has sought to address these concerns by repeated assurances that its reform and open-door policy will not change, by strong measures to pre-empt un-

rest and by tight curbs on imports to prevent its foreign debt spiralling out of control.

But it is political, rather than economic, factors that have stalled resumption of the loans. Most important have been the sharp differences between Peking and the U.S. Congress.

Strong criticism in Congress of Peking's human-rights record has prevented President George Bush from resuming normal economic ties, including loans from the World Bank, which has made only two new loans to China, for humanitarian purposes.

Another irritant is the continuing presence in the U.S. embassy of dissident physicist Fang Lizhi, who fled there after the crackdown and seems to have no prospect of leaving China.

For its part, Peking says it has made gestures to improve relations with the West, lifting martial law in Peking and Lhasa, Tibet, freeing nearly 800 people detained after the crackdown and resuming scholarly exchanges with the United States.

But it has not been enough.

A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman said earlier this month it was too early to say if a decision to resume loans could be taken at the Houston summit meeting of leaders of the seven major industrial democracies in July.

"What is important is the progress of mutual efforts (by China and the West), not necessarily the summit," he said.

Debate over resuming the loans has been fierce in Japan, whose banks have lent more to China than those of any other country and whose official aid is by far the highest.

Promised cheap loans to Peking totalling \$10 billion yen (\$5.6 billion) for the 1990-94 period remain frozen.



Carlos Salinas de Gortari

Salinas freezes wages

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Carlos Salinas de Gortari signed an accord Sunday that freezes wages and prices on private sector goods but allows the government to charge more for gas and continue devaluing currency.

"This is a renewed effort to fight inflation and consolidate the conditions of growth that Mexicans demand and deserve," Salinas said when he signed the pact with business, labour and farm leaders of his Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI.

The treasury department immediately announced an average 6.7 per cent hike in the cost of gasoline, effective Monday.

Mexican currency will be devalued at the rate of four pesos every five days (80 centavos per day), also beginning Monday, according to the pact. There are currently 2,827 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

"The business sector... promises to absorb these increases and not pass them on in costs for goods and 'services,' the pact stipulates.

But an opposition party spokesman criticised the pact because it was formulated behind closed doors.

"One can make an argument for the prices (of gasoline) going up, but it's not at all clear why wages aren't going up," said Ricardo Fascoe, a spokesman for the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party, in an interview. "It seems to be repeating the situation of having Mexican society paying the bill for a very unclear strategy."

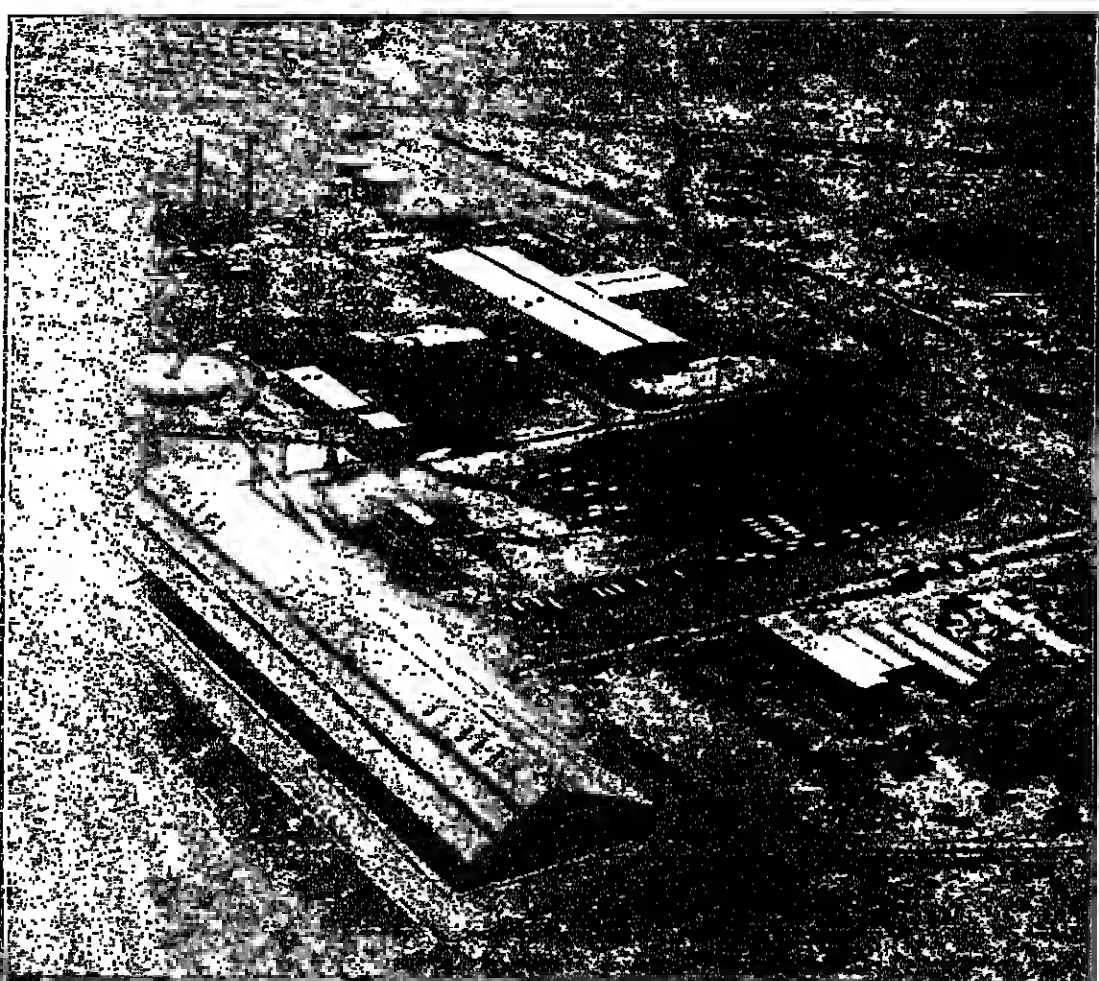
The accord, called the economic growth and stability pact, is the latest in a series of wage-price freeze agreements that have governed the Mexican economy since 1987.

The annual inflation rate has dropped from 160 per cent to 20 per cent during that time.

The renewed pact will be in force through Jan. 31, 1991. It replaces a similar accord signed Dec. 3 that expires on July 31.

Following the signing ceremony, the government oil monopoly Petroleos Mexicanos, known as PEMEX, announced a jump of 35 pesos in regular and unleaded gas, bringing the price up from 525 pesos a liter to 560 in most of the country. The new equivalent dollar cost per liter is 20 cents.

PEMEX said the cost of regular gasoline will be raised 65 pesos in the three largest cities — Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey — and along the U.S. border.



An aerial view of the Arab Potash Plant on the Dead Sea. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has equity participation. Islamic banks are involved in many projects in the Arab and Islamic World (file photo).

Islamic bankers try to ensure supervision

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Top Islamic bankers and economists concluded a three-day symposium Monday where a key issue was to ensure supervision by central banks over the burgeoning Islamic institutions.

Representatives from 20 countries where Islamic banking has been spreading also discussed monetary policy in Islamic economies, and the Islamic financial markets.

Islamic banking took off in Karachi, Pakistan in the late 1950s and spread in Islamic countries keen to adhere to the religion's rulings against usury. Bank interest is considered usury.

In 1976, an estimated \$2 billion was managed by Islamic banks. Today, it is estimated that \$30 billion to \$50 billion are deposited in the Islamic banking sector worldwide.

The proliferating banking institutions are among the biggest financial players in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt and Pakistan.

The symposium, the sixth of its kind at expert level, was organised by the Saudi-led International Association of Islamic Banks and the Faysal Islamic Bank of Bahrain. It was sponsored by the Bahrain Monetary Agency, the island's central bank, and the 46-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference, umbrella for the Islamic world.

The Bahrain Bank operates as an offshore Islamic unit and alone holds assets of \$1.25 billion. It is part of the sprawling investment houses founded by Saudi Arabia's Prince Mohammad bin Faisal.

The symposium was held behind closed doors. Conclusions

and recommendations offered by panelists, later released to the press, included proposals for further studies on the relationship between alternative tools of supervision by central and monetary authorities over Islamic banks, and levels of cash reserve and liquidity ratios by Islamic banks.

The meeting also reviewed the basic need for financial instruments and in turn, Islamic stock markets, specifying Egypt, Pakistan, Kuwait and Malaysia. It was recommended that working models be carried out to realise this need.

Conference panelist and governor of the Faysal Islamic Bank of Cairo, Ahmed Zandou, commented in an interview with the AP that since Islamic banks do not operate on an interest principle, a way was being sought to adapt central bank rules for the exchange of deposits on both sides.

"In the case of Egypt," Zandou said, "Faysal Islamic Bank in Cairo has funds on deposit with the central bank on the basis of 'modaraba'. And, those funds are in foreign currency."

Under the Islamic concept of modaraba, a syndication of financial institutions subscribe their respective participation to meet the financing requirements for a specific purpose.

Zandou said that "in the case of loss, each party has to forfeit something."

The reverse case is anticipated to also apply. In the event of a liquidity squeeze, an Islamic bank will be allowed to accept central bank deposits under modaraba.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, May 28, 1990
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	668.0	672.0
Pound Sterling	1131.6	1138.6
Deutsche mark	398.0	400.4
Swiss franc	470.2	473.0
French franc	118.2	118.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	446.2	448.9
Dutch guilder	333.7	335.8
Swedish crown	109.6	110.3
Italian lira (for 100)	54.3	54.6
Belgian franc (for 10)	193.1	194.3

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY MAY 29, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Flighter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Study all kinds of available new methods that can make your present interests far more successful and move forward with Mercury time Neptune this evening by being ongoing and alert.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Business activities can be a real pain in the neck today as you put on the mantle of patience in whatever faces you; tonight get out in the world of action.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Don't try to have a good time today but put your efforts into harmoniously maintaining the status quo while tonight you know how to improve work load.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Keep strictly away from any friction beneath your own roof today and you save much accord there while tonight you can enjoy new amusements.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) Be more than unusually careful on the highway or in motion in anyway and tonight you can have a happy time at home quietly with family.

AQUARIUS: (January 20 to February 18) Think about what you can do to save money and build up your assets today rather than committing self and tonight garner data from available sources.

PISCES: (February 19 to March 20) You are disappointed, feel held down and want to break out from under usual routines, but don't; tonight you see ways to have more practical benefits.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) An intimate concern can get busy during the daytime so buy busy and shove it so that in the evening you can look into some interesting new project.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Think about what you can do to help a disturbed friend out of an issue that requires much understanding and tonight get into your own affairs.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you do nothing in public that could take away from the reputation that you have so carefully built up; tonight go after personal goals.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) This is the day for you to refrain from going off on any tangents or into any new ventures but tonight study ways to increase your prestige.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Look for ways to handle obligations without procrastinating or upsetting any benefactor today then tonight you can be off to a fascinating interest.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Consider well whatever prom-

THE BETTER HALF, By Harris



JUMBLE, THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URYMM
ENMOY
BEGBIT
NURTHE

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LYRIC MILKY UNLESS BUMPER
Answer: How to describe some of those late-night movies—"RERUN" OF THE MILL

THE Daily Crossword by Norma Steinberg

ACROSS

- On a — with
- Actress Novak
- Openings
- Shopper's delight
- Filmmaker poet
- August
- Knaggy
- Eastern leader
- All: pref.
- Expression of surprise
- tread on
- Some bills
- Salvo
- Mean: abbr.
- Matched collection
- Power's pal?
- Unusual occurrence
- Wilder and Kelly
- Annoyed
- beans
- Brooks —
- Psychic's reading matter?
- Principal
- Art items
- Biddies
- Ballad
- Reactor
- Work unit
- Put in the
- Bivouac
- Ring bearer?
- Fragrance
- Subbed
- Fourth
- estate
- Surgeon
- Actor: Danson
- Argot
- Stock abbr.
- Vintage car
- Likely
- Monogram part: abbr.
- Brit: joiner
- Charlie Brown expletive
- Bullet
- Arthur or Sean
- Tantum
- Drinking bout
- Made up one's mind
- Noncoms
- Bagpipes
- Changes
- Sprited
- Fabrics
- Car race
- Communicate
- Continent
- Tail word
- Dearest choice
- Door part
- So long
- Plant
- Nautical call
- Uppa
- Boat
- Musical ending
- First Earl
- Double agent
- Outdoors base
- Letters for
- stays

Senna wins thrilling Monaco Grand Prix

MONTE-CARLO (R) — Ayrton Senna showed he is the most accomplished and calculating driver in modern Formula One motor racing Sunday when he scored the 22nd win of his career in a thrilling Monaco Grand Prix.

The Brazilian steered his McLaren round the twisting streets of Monte Carlo in a winning time of one hour 52 minutes and 46.982 seconds — and afterwards confessed he had been forced to coast through the final laps after his car lost power.

It was his third win in four years in the Mediterranean principality and came after high drama when a crash on the first lap caused the race to be restarted.

"I went well until a few laps from the end," he said. "Then I started losing power so I had to cut back the revs and take it easy on the final laps. It was close at the finish but I expected it would be."

Senna eventually finished just one second ahead of second-placed Frenchman Jean Alesi, in a Tyrrell, and two seconds ahead of his own McLaren team mate Gerhard Berger of Austria.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen was fourth in a Williams and Italian Alex Caffi fifth for Arrows with Frenchman Eric Bernard collecting his first point in sixth place for Lola.

Senna's win lifted him to 22 points in the drivers' championship and gave him a clear lead over Berger, who is second

with 16. Alesi is third with 13 and Frenchman Alain Prost fourth with 12.

Prost, the defending world champion, started alongside Senna at the front of the grid, but his bid to equal British Graham Hill's record of five Monaco victories ended in disappointment when he was forced to retire after running second, when a battery failure upset his Ferrari's automatic gearbox.

Prost, however, had never looked like a serious threat to Senna during the opening 31 laps before he withdrew from the 73-lap race.

Senna led from the start with Prost, Alesi and Berger following. British Nigel Mansell, in the second Ferrari, moved up to seventh but was forced into the pits for a changed nose cone after a collision with Boutsen.

When he rejoined in 16th place after 22 laps, Mansell produced a magnificent charge to move up to fourth but like Prost was forced to pull out through gearbox failure.

With the challenge of both Ferraris removed, it was left to Senna to enjoy a relatively comfortable ride to victory as Alesi and Berger scrapped for second place behind him until they cut the gap in the final laps.

Berger, who was involved in the opening lap collision with Prost which caused the race to be restarted, said: "I lost first gear after about 30 laps so I had to

drop away from Alesi and get used to driving the car without it."

"Of course, it was the spare car and it was set up for Ayrton so it was not very comfortable. Towards the end I tried to pass Alesi but it was not easy and he was faster on the straight than me," he added.

Alesi, second for the second time in four races this season and in only his 12th grand prix, showed remarkable poise and determination round the tough street circuit.

He said: "I feel very happy at the result. When I was chasing Prost, I was having a hard time through the fast corners because of the turbulence and it was a hard race for me because I was pressured by Berger at the end. I didn't get a chance to relax at all."

Only seven of the 26 cars were classified as finishers at the end of the race and only six of these were actually running on the circuit when Senna reached the chequered flag.

Boutsen was one lap down and Caffi and Bernard two laps behind the leaders who proved yet again that Monaco tests the durability of man and machine more thoroughly than any other circuit.

Former three-times world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, driving a Benetton, was disqualified when he was pushed to restart after spinning at the Loews hairpin.

Swedes crush Finns

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Anders Limpar scored one goal and set up four others as Sweden crushed Finland 6-0 Sunday night in an impressive warmup finale for the World Cup.

Mats Magnusson of Benfica of Portugal, one of Europe's highest scoring forwards this season, and fellow striker Tomas Brodin each scored twice before 12,914 at Rasunda stadium.

Midfielder Jonas Thern, a teammate of Magnusson's on the Lisbon-based club, completed the rout in the 74th minute with a long-range shot through a crowded penalty area. It came off corner kick by Limpar.

The Swedes, who play in group C in the World Cup with Brazil, Scotland and Costa Rica, scored three times within three minutes early in the second half to put the game out of reach.

"This was a terrific confidence booster for the World Cup," said Swedish coach Olof Nordin. "But Brazil will be a different, tougher opponent."

"They played very relaxed and showed no nerves. I'm delighted with their performance. Limpar played a super game," he noted.

The victory was Sweden's biggest since Nordin took over the team 42 games ago.

Sweden opens its World Cup campaign against Brazil June 10 in Turin. The teams drew 1-1 last time they met in World Cup play, in 1978 in Argentina.

The fourth goal started with midfielder Klas Ingesson back-heeled the ball to Limpar.

Limpar, standing just outside the penalty area, then back-heeled the ball to Brodin, who beat goalkeeper Kari Laukkanen with a powerful shot to the left side in the 59th minute.

Brodin, the top scorer in the Swedish first division this season, now has four goals in two games with the national team. The 20-year-old rookie also scored twice

in a 4-2 victory over Wales a month ago.

Magnusson gave Sweden a quick 1-0 lead five minutes into the game, taking a cross from Limpar from the left flank. The Swedes carried the play the rest of the first half, but had problems penetrating the tight Finnish defence.

Magnusson, who scored 33 goals for Benfica this season, had been scoreless in three previous games this year. Last year he had just one goal during Sweden's successful qualifying campaign.

Finland, which didn't qualify for the World Cup finals, fielded the same 11 players that drew away with World Cup-bound Ireland a week ago.

"Sweden has more skillful players, better attackers," said Finn coach Jukka Vakkila, comparing Ireland and Sweden.

"Sweden has one of the world's best teams and could go far in the World Cup."

Limpar, a 24-year-old midfielder who plays for Cremonese in Italy, made it 2-0 in the 57th minute. He faked a Finnish defender and beat Laukkanen from a difficult angle with a low left-foot drive.

Brodin took a perfect pass from Limpar one minute later and lobbed the ball over Laukkanen for 3-0.

"It was my greatest match for Sweden," said Limpar after his 20th international game. "Playing in Italy for a team in the bottom of the standings made me a better defensive player as well. I also improved my technique in Italy."

Magnusson's second goal in the 65th came on a penalty kick after the striker was brought down by Markku Kanerva inside the area.

Sweden, unbeaten with its best lineup in four World Cup preparation matches earlier this year, tied Belgium 0-0 and Algeria 1-1 on the road.

Dutch wins Indy 500

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Arie Luyendyk, the man who didn't seem to belong up front, finished in front of everyone Sunday in the fastest Indianapolis 500 ever.

The 36-year-old Dutchman, on the threshold of stardom in Indy-car racing the past few years, overpowered former winner Bobby Rahal over the final 33 laps, pulling away at the end in a dazzling display of speed and consistency.

His average speed of 185.984 MPH (297.574 KPH) not only broke Rahal's record of 170.722 (273.155 KPH) in 1986, it was also the fastest 500-mile Indy-car race ever, breaking the mark of 180.654 (289.046) by Danny Sullivan at Michigan in 1988.

It was the first race at Indy run in less than three hours, Luyendyk needing just 2 hours, 41 minutes, 18.248 seconds to complete the 200 laps.

"I don't care if we were doing 60 miles per hour (96 KPH), we got first place and that's what counts," Luyendyk said.

Defending champion Emerson Fittipaldi, who dominated the first half of the race, finished third behind Rahal, 41.7 seconds behind the winner, after being slowed by two blistered tires. Al Unser Jr. was fourth, a lap down, followed another lap behind three-time winner Rick Mears and four-time winner A.J. Foyt, five laps down.

Luyendyk's first Indy-car victory of any kind came in his 76th race dating to 1984, making him the first to do that in the Indy 500

since Formula One star Graham Hill of England in 1966.

It was also the first time since Jimmy Clark of Scotland in 1965 and Hill the next year that foreign drivers have won America's greatest race in consecutive years.

Luyendyk, the 1985 rookie of the year when he finished seventh for his only previous top 10 Indy finish, was second in a road race at Portland, in 1988 in his best previous effort.

"I can't believe this is happening," the slim, long-haired Luyendyk said in victory lane.

It was the first front-row start in an oval race for Luyendyk, who outshone both record-setting pole-winner Fittipaldi and Mears, the other two front-row starters, as well as the rest of the 33-car field.

"The car was just working beautifully," Luyendyk said. "With 35, 30 laps to go, I turned it up and there was just nobody who could keep up with us. For me it wasn't a very hard race at all. I said if I had to win my first race, I'd want it to be Indianapolis, but I'm going to have to let this one sink in."

Luyendyk, who had never led a lap at Indy, passed Rahal for the lead on lap 168 and began to pull away, running laps at over 220 MPH (352 KPH) in his Chevrolet-powered Lola whenever he had a clear track.

Rahal had handling problems the last 30 laps and, after getting as close as four-tenths of a second, wound up 10.7 seconds

behind as the crowd of more than 400,000 stood and cheered the new Indy winner.

The winner is expected to earn a payoff of more than \$1 million when the total purse, likely more than \$6 million is announced at the victory banquet Tuesday.

Fittipaldi, from Brazil, had things pretty much his own way until the race was nearly three quarters over.

He set a speedway record by leading the first 92 laps, breaking the mark of 81 at the start of the 1927 race by Frank Lockhart, and ended up leading for 128 laps. Rahal led 37 laps and Luyendyk the other 35.

Fittipaldi lost the lead briefly, to Luyendyk, when he made his first green-flag pit stop. He then regained the top spot when Luyendyk pitted on lap 95 and again held it until he stopped on lap 118. Rahal moved on top for two laps, then Luyendyk for one lap and Fittipaldi again as the green flag stops continued.

The next series of routine green-flag stops, for fuel and tires, began with Fittipaldi on lap 135, with second-place Rahal inheriting the lead. This time, however, a caution flag upset his strategy.

Moments before Rahal's scheduled stop, John Andretti spun. Making light contact with the wall, Andretti had only a bruised knee, but the yellow flag allowed all the leaders to pit and Rahal came back out on top, ahead of Luyendyk and Fittipaldi.

Yugoslavia tops U.S.

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — Goran Prypic topped Brad Gilbert and Goran Ivanisevic beat Jim Courier Sunday, giving Yugoslavia a surprising 2-1 victory over the United States in the \$1.3 million ATP World Team Cup.

Prypic won in straight sets 6-4, 6-4 while Ivanisevic had to rally from a first-set loss to upset Courier 3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

After clinching victory and the \$320,000 first prize with the two singles victories, Prypic and Slobodan Zivonjovic lost to the U.S. pair of Ken Flach and Robert Seguso in the doubles 7-6, 7-6.

"I have been playing my best tennis these past two weeks and I was very confident," Prypic said. Last week Prypic won his first

ATP four event, beating Ivanisevic at Umag, Yugoslavia.

Courier, unbeaten in previous rounds in Dusseldorf, won the first set and had a 4-2 lead in the second.

But after rallying to win the second set, Ivanisevic broke Courier's serve in the second game of the third set and cruised to his first career victory over Courier in four meetings.

"When I was down 2-4 in the second set, I thought it was over," Ivanisevic said. "Two lost against him three times already and I thought I was going to lose again. But I tried to concentrate more on my serve and tried to pull my game together."

Stephenson gets \$0.2m

FRISKO, Texas (R) — Jan Stephenson was shut out of the money Saturday but came back to save par on the 17th hole and to walk away with \$200,000 on the final day of the LPGA's first Skins game Sunday.

Nancy Lopez was the big winner entering the day with \$95,000 earned Friday in the battle with Betty King, JoAnne Carner and Stephenson.

But Lopez and King, who won \$45,000 Friday, were left out of the money Sunday. Carner finished the weekend with \$110,000 from the Skins format, which places different values on some holes and carries over the money when no one wins the hole.

After playing nine holes Friday, the first hole on Sunday was worth \$50,000, including carry over money from the day before. But King and Stephenson tied to carry the purse over to the 11th hole, making it worth \$75,000.

On the 11th hole, Carner sank a 12-foot birdie putt to pick up \$75,000. The next five holes were tied, making the par three 17th worth \$200,000.

Carner, King and Lopez all teed off on 17 before Stephenson but were unable to reach the green. Stephenson hit a five iron shot to within nine feet of the cup and just waited for the others to play out the hole.

Carner was the only one of the players except Stephenson who had a chance to make par. But after she had left her par putt two inches shy of the hole, all Stephenson had to do was two putts for par to collect the money.

"They all parred the 18th hole, which meant a sudden-death playoff for the remaining \$35,000. Carner rammed in a nine-foot birdie putt for the money."

"It was a big advantage for me on the 17th to tee off last," Stephenson said. I knew that all of them were in the sand and I was just thinking that if I could get it on the green, that I would have a good shot to win the hole. I was so nervous over my putt — my knees were shaking. But I have never felt such a jolt of emotion after sinking a putt. This format is very emotional — one minute you can be up and the next minute you are down."

Bradley wins New York LPGA golf tournament

CORNING, N.Y. (R) — Patty Sheehan cut Pat Bradley's four-stroke lead in half but a faulty putt left her attack short, giving Sheehan a three-stroke victory — her 26th career triumph — in the Corning Classic golf tournament Sunday.

Bradley shot a two-under par 69 to finish with a three-round total of 274, three strokes ahead of Sheehan and four better than Alice Ritzman.

Sheehan began to make a move toward Bradley with birdies on the second and third holes, to cut Sheehan's lead to three strokes.

Bradley then bogeyed the fourth and Sheehan holed a four-foot putt on the fifth to reduce the margin to two strokes. But a subsequent bogey by Sheehan brought the margin back to three and she was unable to make up any more ground.

"Today was really a shootout," Bradley said. "Patty played so well for tee to green. Unfortunately for her and fortunately for me, her putter wasn't working too well for her. I knew that she could get hot at any time and I realized that I had to stay on top of things and not let her in."

"I had so many chances that I didn't capitalize on," said a disappointed Sheehan. "I am happy to finish second, but I should have done so much better if I could have got my putter to work better for me."

In Marietta, Georgia, Wayne Levi birdied three of the last five holes to win the \$1 million Atlanta Classic golf tournament Sunday by one stroke over Nick Price

of Zimbabwe, Larry Mize and Keith Clearwater.

Levi, whose last tour victory was here in 1985, made the birdie he needed for the victory on the par-five final hole in near darkness. He played short of the water fronting the green with his second shot and then hit a sand wedge from 103 yards to within four feet of the flag. He made the putt for the birdie and the victory.

There was a six-hour rain delay which left the last group of players on the course when they barely could see the green from 100 yards out.

"I had the yardage," Levi said, "and we all play by feel out here anyway. I knew where the flag was even though I couldn't see it. I hit the shot perfectly. I knew it was on line and the gallery that was there told me it was close by their yelling."

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BULGARIANS IN JORDAN

The Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria in Amman announces that on June the 10th and 17th 1990, elections will be held for the Great National Assembly.

According to the election law for the Great National Assembly and the decisions of the Central Elections Commission, there will be only one round of the elections held abroad on June 10th 1990.

In this round Bulgarian citizens permanently living in the H.K. of Jordan for more than five years can take part. These Bulgarian citizens have the right to express their wish to be included in the voters list at least seven days before the date of the elections. They can make this personally, by telex, telefax or telegram to the Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria in Jordan, giving the following data:

Full name, date and place of birth, permanent address, number of the Bulgarian Travel Passport. Those temporarily residing in Jordan can use their right to vote in the P.R. of Bulgaria. The voting in Jordan will take place at the Embassy in Jabal Amman, Al-Mousel Str. on June 10th 1990 from 7:00 A.M. till 7:00 P.M. Additional information can be obtained from the Embassy - Tel: 818151/2, Fax 818153, Telex 23246.

Embassy of the P.R. of Bulgaria.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF
& TANNAN HIRSCH
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FEET OF CLAY

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ 10 8 7 4
♥ 5 4
♦ 6 5
♣ A K J 8 2
WEST
♠ K 3
♥ K 9 8 3
♦ 7 10 8 3 2
♣ 8 7
EAST
♠ Q 5 2
♥ Q 10 7
♦ 9 7
♣ Q 9 7 5 4
SOUTH
♠ A J 9 6
♥ A 6 2
♦ A K Q 4
♣ 10 3

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Six of ♠
We have explored the skill of experts so often that it might seem they never err. Far from it. Declarer on this hand was a many-time national champion, although you might not think so from the play.

North's double of one heart was "negative" — a takeout for the unbid suits. With a guaranteed spade fit, South bid the full value of his holding.

West led the singleton club and declarer, trying to protect against a possible 4-1 trump split, won in dummy, came to hand with the queen of diamonds and led a club. West ruffed and shifted to a heart. Declarer took the ace, and cashing the ace of trumps now would have guaranteed the hand against all but the most bizarre distribution.

However, declarer, opting for first getting rid of the table's heart loser, as he cashed the remaining high diamonds and discarded dummy's last heart. East ruffed and reverted to clubs and declarer could still have sneaked home. West was marked for 10 cards in the red suits and surely had a spade honor for his overall. So declarer could have discarded a diamond from hand and later picked up the trump queen via a finesse.

Totally stunned by these developments, declarer elected to ruff. West overruffed and led his remaining diamond and East was able to over-ruff dummy. So the contract was down one, because the defenders had managed to net four trump tricks!

Available is a two-for-one package of DOUBLES booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

RAINBOW

DIRTY HARRY IN THE DEAD POOL

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

CONCORD

Ahmad Zaki/Maail
Zayed/Najwa Fuad
In
THE EGG AND
THE STONE

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

PHILADELPHIA

Darrell Larson
John Stockwell — in
CITY LIMITS

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

NIJOM

Suhair Ramzi, Karam Mutawe'
In
CAPTAIN NADIA'S BATTLE
(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

PLAZA

BIG BUSINESS

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 10:30

Death toll reaches 22 in clashes between Soviet troops, Armenians

MOSCOW (R) — Twenty-two people have been killed in clashes between Soviet troops and Armenian Nationalist militants in Yerevan, the Armenian News Agency Armenpress said Monday.

An Armenpress journalist said Soviet troops had shot dead 20 Armenians at the Armenian capital's railway station and in the south of Yerevan Sunday.

Two soldiers had also died in the clashes, which came during preparations for pro-independence demonstrations Monday, it said.

"Everyone is very anxious because of what has happened. We expect people to speak their minds at the rally," the journalist said.

He said the dead included a 13-year-old girl killed in crossfire between Soviet troops and armed Armenian militants at Erebuni, to the south of Yerevan.

The militants were manning a barricade not far from the headquarters of Soviet troops based in the Yerevan area, the journalist said.

Tensions have soared in Yerevan over the last week, as Armenians prepare to mark the Monday anniversary of their brief independence from 1918 to 1920, crushed by Russian troops on the orders of dictator Josef Stalin.

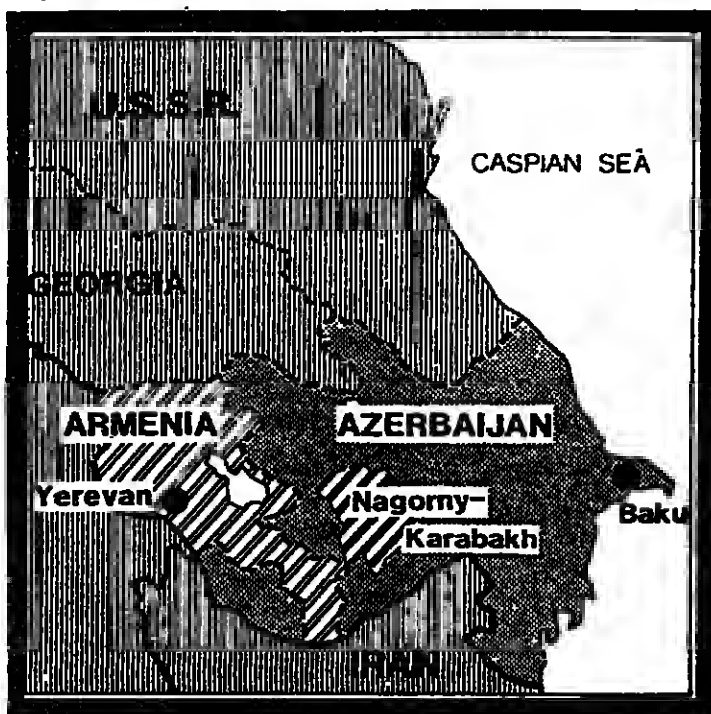
Armenian Nationalists bitterly condemn Moscow for refusing to allow Armenian rule in the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The territory has a largely Armenian population but is isolated inside the neighbouring Republic of Azerbaijan, and has been the scene of fierce fighting between Armenians and Azeris in which hundreds have died.

Armenian Nationalists have been demanding Soviet troops leave the territory, but the Soviet Union has refused to allow them to do so.

The Armenian Communist Party chief Vladimir Movsisyan said in a television address that he would lead a march on Tuesday.

The ANM said a passing troop convoy fired on its headquarters Monday morning, killing a man and wounding several others.



"The car was riddled with bullets. The front of the building is also pitted by the impact of fire," a spokesman said. It was not clear if the victim was included in the Armenpress figure of 22 dead.

Rimma Kachyan, a senior official at the Stepanakert City Council, told Reuters by telephone: "There have been no clashes here. But people are suffering serious shortages of milk, meat and other food. The troops are on the streets and there have been house searches."

The explosion of violence came as Gorbachev prepared to fly to Washington for a summit with U.S. President George Bush.

He is already warring with the rebellious Baltic republics' peaceful campaign for independence, and political rebellion in Moscow over his plans for steep price rises and market reforms.

Meanwhile, a tremor hit the Armenian town of Spitak, which was razed to the ground by an earthquake in 1988, but no one was hurt, TASS said Monday.

It said some old buildings were damaged in Sunday's tremor. But a journalist for Armenpress said new buildings constructed in the region by Austrian and West German firms survived the tremor intact.

Pakistani senator killed in Karachi

KARACHI (AP) — Maudering gunmen Monday killed nine people, including a leading opposition member of parliament, in a continuing wave of bloodshed that has gripped Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's home province, authorities said.

Senator Moshir Siddiqui was shot and killed as he was going to a hospital to visit survivors of Sunday's sniper attacks that left at least 40 people dead and 75 wounded, police said.

The 65-year-old legislator's death intensified calls by his Pakistan Muslim League and other opposition parties for the federal government to declare a state of emergency in southern Sindh province, which is governed by Ms. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Elsewhere, at least eight other people were gunned down and 24 others wounded after authorities lifted curfews to curb ethnic violence in three of the provincial capital's most troubled areas, police said.

Meanwhile, residents in the city of Hyderabad, 250 kilometres north, took advantage of a two-hour curfew break to buy food and return to their business briefly, authorities said.

For the first time in 14 days, authorities said the congested city of 3 million was calm.

Heavily armed soldiers patrolled the streets, stood guard on rooftops and checked all vehicles to prevent random shootings that have plagued this city of 3 million daily for the past two weeks.

The army rolled into Hyderabad Sunday after security forces opened fire on a procession of about 10,000 people who defied curfew, killing at least 60 people and wounding nearly 300.

But he told parliament he would not impose a state of emergency or annul the results of free elections in two of the country's six republics.

The polls, not specifically provided for in the federal constitution, ousted the ruling Communists.

"The Yugoslav presidency is not preoccupied with implementing a state of emergency or annulling elections in any part of our federation," Jovic, first among equals on the eight-man collective state presidency, said.

But he said there was a danger of Yugoslavia disintegrating if measures were not taken to prevent the rise of what he called fascism and extreme nationalism in the multi-ethnic federation.

He has indirectly accused the wealthy and relatively Westernised republics of Slovenia and Croatia of pushing Yugoslavia back to collapse by holding free elections and threatening to secede from the rest of the country.

"The coming to power of extreme right-wing and revanchist forces would create great difficulties. This could lead to civil war and open the possibility of foreign military intervention," Jovic, who took office on May 15, said.

He said the parliament should first adopt a series of constitutional amendments already proposed by Prime Minister Ante Markovic's government and then work on a new constitution.

The federal constitution and those of the individual republics should be worked out with consultation and should provide for the right to self-determination, including secession, he said.

Brandt offers to help settle Kashmir row

NEW DELHI (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has offered to help India and Pakistan settle their Kashmir dispute, said Monday he feared the two countries might go to war.

"The threat of war is real," Brandt said after delivering a lecture in New Delhi on the development of solar energy.

Brandt made his offer in Islamabad Sunday. A Muslim secessionist uprising in Indian-ruled Kashmir has severely strained relations between the two countries since mid-January.

The two countries have fought two of their three wars since independence from Britain in 1947 over Kashmir.

Brandt declined immediate comment on a London newspaper report that India and Pakistan were preparing nuclear weapons in case of war.

The Sunday Times reported that the U.S. and Soviet governments feared a nuclear war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir after intelligence reports that the two countries were readying atomic arsenals.

It quoted unnamed U.S. intelligence and Defence Department sources as saying spy satellites had photographed armed convoys leaving Pakistani nuclear complexes at Kahuta, near Islamabad, and heading for military airfields.

The newspaper's defence correspondent in Washington said the Soviet Union had informed U.S. authorities that India

appeared to be putting nuclear weapons on alert.

India and Pakistan have repeatedly accused each other of making nuclear bombs while denying they have developed such weapons themselves. India exploded an atomic device in 1974 but says it was for purely peaceful purposes.

Brandt told an Islamabad news conference before leaving for Delhi Sunday that he was reluctant to talk of formal mediation in the Kashmir dispute but offered his help as chairman of the Socialist International.

"I will listen to those responsible in Delhi as I have listened to the leading political figures in this country. What may come out of it nobody knows," he said.

India has said it will not accept third-party mediation over its handling of the Kashmir uprising in which at least 530 people have died since January.

Brandt was followed into Islamabad by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat, who is also trying to defuse the Kashmir row.

Pakistan denies Indian charges that it is arming and training Kashmiri secessionists but the row has raised tension dangerously and both sides have moved troops into forward positions.

Meanwhile in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, the leader of Kashmir's main militant group vowed Sunday the fight against Indian rule would go on and said that changing governors would not calm unrest in the state.

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Great American Pyramid comes to Tennessee

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — The steel skeleton of the Great American Pyramid is taking shape on the banks of the Mississippi River in this southern U.S. state. In one respect, the construction of this multimillion-dollar monolith harkens back to the namesake of this Tennessee city — the other Memphis was the ancient capital of Egypt. But this will be a temple for tourists, not a shrine to the pharaohs. The 32-story stainless steel structure will combine attractions keyed to the modern and ancient visions of Memphis.

The idea for the pyramid dates back a few years and springs from the desire of some Memphis folk to create "a signature of the city," said Mizzi Swentzell, a pyramid company official.

Among the sites under the peak will be an arena, a cafe, and an "Egyptian experience" with replicas of ancient artifacts and a simulated boat ride through the Netherworld. The \$200-million project is scheduled to open next summer and businessman Sidney Shlenker, the chief promoter, says he's confident it will.

"Actually, we're two days ahead of schedule," he said. Construction began last September and the outline of the pyramid, formed by dark steel beams and cables, has already altered the city's skyline.

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Yeltsin renews bid for Russian presidency

MOSCOW (R) — Populist politician Boris Yeltsin renewed his bid Monday to become president of Russia and win a power base to challenge the Soviet leadership, by proposing a coalition with his conservative opponents.

Speaking at a stormy session of the parliament of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, Yeltsin offered an olive branch to the hardline Communists who have twice blocked his path to the presidency.

Moscow shops, meanwhile, began enforcing restrictions on food sales after three days of panic buying sparked by the announcement of plans for huge price increases as part of the Kremlin's economic recovery programme.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking on television Sunday, made a last-minute defence of the plan to introduce a "regulated market economy" within five years, and deputies in the national parliament launched fresh attacks on it Monday.

Yeltsin told deputies in the Russian parliament he was prepared to offer a "mechanism" enabling him to take over the presidency and distribute other senior posts to conservatives.

"Whether I win or lose, I'll be ready for contacts, so proposals for the composition of the leadership can be discussed," he said in a speech ahead of the next round of voting among the 1,060 deputies.

But he balked at proposals made in the unruly session that he agree in advance to make his chief rival, Ivan Polozkov, prime minister.

Yeltsin beat Polozkov, a hardline Communist Party boss from Krasnodar in southern Russia, in two rounds of voting but failed to get the 531 votes needed to clinch the presidency.

The battle took a new turn when Russian Prime Minister Alexander Vlasov, a party professional and Gorbachev's personal choice for the job, re-entered the race. But Vlasov pulled out Friday when his chances of victory appeared to evaporate.

The party then threw its weight behind Polozkov, known for his hard line against economic reforms.

Radical deputies stormed the podium Monday and debate was halted for 15 minutes after conservative Chairman Vasil Kazarov suggested Yeltsin and Polozkov had a moral duty to withdraw from the contest.

Order was restored when Yeltsin strode to the podium and offered a coalition with the conservatives.

In the Supreme Soviet, the national standing parliament, agriculture expert Yuri Chernichenko led a fresh assault on the government's economic plan, accusing the Communist Party leadership of seeking to maintain its control of key sectors.

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Burmese opposition wins elections

RANGOON, Burma (AP) — Burma's martial law government conceded on Monday that the leading pro-democracy party had scored a major election victory and promised to relinquish power as soon as a new constitution was approved.

Only one violent incident was reported as voters went to the polls Sunday in the country's first multi-party elections in 30 years to elect a 492-seat national legislature which is to draft a constitution.

Col. Ye Htut, a spokesman for the ruling military junta which killed several thousand people as it suppressed a pro-democracy uprising in 1988, told reporters that unofficial results showed the National League for Democracy, had a two-thirds majority in 100 of Burma's 485 constituencies.

"The army will abide by the new constitution" to be drawn up by the legislature, he said.

Some critics said before the elections began that they were not free and fair because of widespread arrests, intimidation and the arrests of major opposition figures.

The league victory came despite the house arrest of Aung San Kyi, who helped form the party during the 1988 uprising, and the imprisonment of co-party leader Tin Oo. A league official alleged Sunday that nearly 400 other party followers were imprisoned.

Myint U, a league official, said the party wanted to release all political prisoners.

But it was not clear how much power the election-winners would be able to exercise over the military.

Of the 93 political groups and 2,297 candidates running in the election, Ye Htut said the league had prevailed, apparently in both the cities and in the countryside.

The pro-military National United Front Party received about one-third of the vote while other parties contesting Sunday's election captured only a minor fraction, he said.

Final official results will take up to three weeks to compile.

"Any government that is formed according to the constitution will be strong and stable," said another military spokesman, Kyaw Sanu. "It is totally up to the elected members (of the new legislature). They can move as quickly as they like and take power."

Victory celebrations were reported in several large cities.

"It is an excellent day for Burma. We are making a new history I hope," said Bahan, a executive committee member of the league contacted in Rangoon.

Millions of Burmese turned out to vote Sunday under the watchful eye of army sharpshooters, and chose from among 12

2 killed in Dutch shooting

AMSTERDAM (R) — Two people were killed Sunday night when a car was sprayed with bullets in a southern Dutch town, a police spokeswoman said.

A press photographer who arrived at the scene in the town of Roermond shortly after the shooting said the car carried civilian British licence plates.

Photographer Jan Paul Kuit said: "I see a car with a British licence plate and a dead man in the back of the car. Some 1.5 metres behind the car is another dead man lying on the ground."

Police said the attack took place in the central market square of Roermond, a popular off-duty town for British troops stationed just over the border in West Germany.

The British Defence Ministry in London said the dead men were not British servicemen.

"They were definitely not servicemen," said a ministry spokesman Monday. "It is now a matter for the Dutch police to investigate."

In May, 1988, one British serviceman was killed and two wounded when their car came under fire at Roermond.

Walesa persuaded railwaymen to call off strike

WARSZAWA (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa persuaded striking railwaymen Monday to call off a nine-day stoppage which blocked all Polish ports and challenged the Solidarity-led government, Polish radio said.

It said Walesa held overnight talks with strike leaders in the coastal city of Sopot and persuaded them to unblock lines and suspend the stoppage for two weeks, allowing the Solidarity trade union movement to negotiate with the government.

The railwaymen had threatened to step up their protest with a 90-minute national warning strike from noon on Monday followed by an indefinite freight stoppage from Tuesday evening.

Walesa made his breakthrough during a surprise trip to Sopot Sunday night and followed an unsuccessful attempt to mediate the day before.

The strike, mostly concentrated in northern Poland, had thrown down the most serious challenge yet to the Solidarity-led government and its economic austerity policies, which have slashed real wages and industrial output by a third.

The strike was in support of a 20 per cent pay claim which the government says cannot be met as it would amount to economic suicide.

The stoppage overshadowed voting Sunday in landmark local elections, the first fully free nationwide vote in Poland since World War II.

The stoppage cut rail access to the ports of Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin-Swinoujście on the Baltic, choking exports of coal, Poland's biggest foreign currency earner.

Scores of long distance passenger trains and hundreds of local services were also cancelled.

The Polish News Agency (PAP) said four-fifths of long distance trains would immediately start running normally again, but it would take a day and a half to unblock junctions jammed with "huge numbers of freight trains, both Polish and foreign."

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Duck lands in co-pilot's seat

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — The co-pilot was a dead duck, but the pilot and passenger lived to tell the story. The 3-pound (1.36 kilogram) duck landed in the co-pilot's seat after crashing through the windshield of the single-engine plane. "It happened real fast. I saw a shadow closing in on my windshield, and then felt a rush of air coming through," pilot Oddvar Sand of LAB Flying Service said Tuesday. "I had feathers in my mouth." The duck is in a freezer, he said. "I'm going to have it stuffed for the memory." The accident occurred while Sand was taking a passenger on the 64-kilometre flight from Hoonah to Juneau. Sand said he was climbing to cruising altitude when he ran into a flock of ducks at about 610 metres. One bird crashed through the 1-3 centimetre plastic windshield, bounced off the dash, hit Sand in the chest, and then fell into the co-pilot's seat, said Lynn Bennett, chief pilot for LAB. Sand suffered a gash on his head that took six stitches to close. His passenger was in the back seat of the Piper Cherokee and was not hurt. Sand said the duck "fluttered his wings a little bit and just died right there."

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